

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Washington, October 7, 1913.

SIR: A half dozen States are still without laws requiring parents and guardians to give their children and wards an opportunity to profit by the provisions made by these States for their education, and thousands of children are growing up without that education and training necessary for life, for making a living, for membership in society, and for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The individual, society, and State suffer as the result, despite the fact that the citizens and the property of the State are taxed for the support of schools. A general knowledge of the fact that more than four-fifths of the States and Nations accounted civilized and progressive have attendance laws on their statute books, and an understanding of the principle of such legislation and that it is necessary for democratic freedom, will hasten the needed legislation on this subject in these States. In other States attendance laws are less effective than they should be, and education officers and legislators want information as to the most effective laws of other States. Everywhere school officers and students of education want information that will enable them to make comparative studies of the relative value of various forms of attendance laws and of their administration.

For these reasons I recommend that the accompanying manuscript, prepared by W. H. Hand, professor of secondary education in the University of South Carolina, and members of this bureau, be published as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

I. COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

By W. S. DEFFENBAUGH,

Specialist in School Administration, Bureau of Education.

The formulation of effective compulsory attendance laws has been one of the problems confronting legislators and school officials for the past 70 years. The most marked advance in enacting such laws has been made since 1890. Prior to that date only 27 States and the District of Columbia had compulsory laws, and many of these were inoperative. Now 43 States have them. How effectively the laws of the several States are enforced it is not possible to determine, as statistics of enforcement are lacking in most of the States and in many of the city reports, but that many essential factors are wanting in some of the laws will be evident when a careful study is made of the tabular digest presented in this bulletin.

In the following pages the writer has attempted to call to the attention of the reader a few of the arguments for such laws and some of the factors necessary in their enforcement. The reports of city and State superintendents and articles prepared by practical school men are quoted freely.

To introduce the subject, and to help the reader recall the early history of compulsory education in this country, a brief historical sketch of the early Massachusetts laws is presented.

In 1642 the General Court of the Massachusetts colony issued the following order:¹

This court, taking into consideration the great neglect of many parents and masters in training up their children in learning and labor, and other employments which may be profitable to the Commonwealth, do hereupon order and decree that in every town the chosen men appointed for managing the prudential affairs of the same shall henceforth stand charged with the care of the redress of this evil, so as they shall be sufficiently punished by fines for the neglect thereof, upon presentment of the grand jury, or other information or complaint in any court within this jurisdiction; and for this end they, or the greater number of them, shall have power to take account from time to time of all parents and masters, and of their children, concerning their calling

¹ Records Mass. Colony, Vol. II, p. 6.

and employment of their children, especially of their ability to read and understand the principles of religion and the capital laws of their country, and to impose fines upon such as shall refuse to render such accounts to them when they shall be required.

This law did not prescribe where the children should be taught. All it demanded was that they be given instruction in certain subjects; but five years later, in 1647, this was remedied by the following order:¹

It being one chiefe project of that old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the scriptures, as in former times, keeping them in an unknowne tongue, so in these latter times, by perswading them from the use of tongues, so that at least, the true sence and meaning of the originall might bee clouded with glosses of saint seeming deceivers; and that learning may not bee buried in the grave of our forefathers in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our indeavors; *It is therefore ordered by this courte and authority thereof*, That every towneshipp within this jurisdiction, after that the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty howsholders, shall then forthwith appointe one within their towne to teach all such children as shall resorte to him, to write and read; whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in generall, by way of supplye, as the major parte of those who order the prudentials of the towne shall appointe; provided, that those who send their children, bee not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other townes. *And it is further ordered*, that where any towne shall increase to the number of one hundred families or howsholders, they shall sett up a grammar schoole, the masters thereof being able to instruct youths so far as they may bee fitted for the university; and if any town neglect the performance hereof above one yeare, then every such towne shall pay five pounds per annum to the next such schoole, till they shall perform this order.

These two laws embodied the principles upon which modern compulsory education rests in declaring that all children should be educated, that the parent or the community must provide suitable education, and that the State may compel the establishment and maintenance of schools and determine what these schools shall teach.

When the development of the factory system began in Massachusetts in the early part of the nineteenth century and the population began to concentrate in villages and cities, it was found that children could do much of the work in the factories and they were taken away from school for that purpose. It then became evident that further legislation was needed, and a "factory law" was enacted in 1842; but this was practically a dead letter, at least in its relation to school attendance. So great had the evils of nonattendance and truancy become that Horace Mann gave especial attention to it in his reports, and by 1850 public sentiment had become sufficiently aroused to pass a truancy law. A compulsory attendance act followed in 1852, and that was amended in 1859 to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person having under his control a child between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall annually during the continuance of his control send such child to

¹ Records Mass. Colony, Vol. II, p. 203.

some public school in the city or town in which he resides at least 12 weeks, if the public schools of such city or town so long continue, 6 weeks of which time shall be consecutive, and for every neglect of such duty the party offending shall forfeit to the use of such city or town a sum not exceeding \$20; but if it appears upon the inquiry of the truant officers or school committee of any city or town, or upon the trial of any prosecution, that the party so neglecting was not able, by reason of poverty to send such child to school, or to furnish him with the means of education, or that such child has been otherwise furnished with the means of education for a like period of time, or has already acquired the branches of learning taught in the public schools, or that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required, the penalty before mentioned shall not be incurred.

Sec. 2. The truant officers and the school committees of the several cities and towns shall inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in the preceding section and ascertain from the persons neglecting the reasons, if any, therefor; and shall forthwith give notice of all violations, with the reasons, to the treasurer of the city or town, and if such treasurer willfully neglects or refuses to prosecute any person liable to the penalty provided for in the preceding section he shall forfeit the sum of \$20.¹

The failure of these early laws to secure attendance was apparent, and Supt. White took up the subject in 1870, saying:²

I am fully convinced, after many years of observation and inquiry, that the several enactments relating to this matter (absenteeism) are ill-adapted to their purpose, discordant, and incapable of execution, and therefore need a careful and thorough revision, to which ample time and thought should be given. I therefore respectfully recommend that the present legislature be requested to pass a resolve directing the board of education or such other competent body as may be deemed proper to take into consideration all existing laws relating to school attendance, truancy, absenteeism, and the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, and inquire what alterations and amendments are needed to combine said enactments into a uniform, consistent, and efficient code adapted to the present views and wants of the public.

By 1890 the law had been so amended that it was well enforced, according to Supt. J. W. Dickinson, who at that time reported to the United States Bureau of Education that "the compulsory law operates well and is generally obeyed."³ The obedience which seemed to satisfy Mr. Dickinson would probably fail to meet the approval of the officers of the present day; but constant improvement has been made since then both in the laws and in the machinery for their enforcement.

The Massachusetts compulsory education laws have been the model for imitation in other States of the Union, and all of them now have such laws except Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina,⁴ and Texas. The laws of Maryland, Louisiana, Virginia, and Arkansas, however, do not apply to the entire State.

¹ U. S. Commis. of Ed., Rep., 1888-89, p. 472.

² Ibid., pp. 473-74.

³ Ibid., p. 486.

⁴ A compulsory law applying to the cities of Charleston and Columbia was enacted in South Carolina in 1876, but it was never enforced and was repealed soon afterwards.

The following table gives the date of the enactment of the first compulsory attendance law in each State:

Date of enactment of compulsory attendance laws.

Massachusetts.....	1852	Wyoming.....	1876	Kentucky.....	1896
District of Columbia.....	1864	Ohio.....	1877	West Virginia.....	1897
Vermont.....	1867	Wisconsin.....	1879	Indiana.....	1897
New Hampshire.....	1871	Rhode Island.....	1883	Arizona.....	1899
Michigan.....	1871	Illinois.....	1883	Iowa.....	1902
Washington.....	1871	Dakota.....	1883	Maryland.....	1902
Connecticut.....	1872	Montana.....	1883	Missouri.....	1905
New Mexico.....	1872	Minnesota.....	1885	Tennessee.....	1905
Nevada.....	1873	Nebraska.....	1887	Delaware.....	1907
New York.....	1874	Idaho.....	1887	North Carolina.....	1907
Kansas.....	1874	Colorado.....	1889	Oklahoma.....	1907
California.....	1874	Oregon.....	1889	Virginia.....	1908
Maine.....	1875	Utah.....	1890	Arkansas.....	1909
New Jersey.....	1875	Pennsylvania.....	1895	Louisiana.....	1910

OPPOSITION TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAWS.

Though nearly all the States in the Union have enacted compulsory attendance laws, each State has had to overcome much opposition on the part of those who argued that such laws are un-American in principle, in that they interfere with the personal liberty of the parent. In 1891 and 1893 Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, vetoed compulsory education bills on that ground. In 1895, when Gov. Hastings signed a similar bill, he did so only because he did not wish to obtrude his judgment in the matter, which was against the bill.

The plea that such laws interfere with personal liberty has, however, never been recognized by the courts, and all such laws now on the statutes of the several States are considered constitutional.

Among the arguments offered by those opposed to the enactment of compulsory attendance laws are these: (1) A new crime is created; (2) it interferes with the liberty of parents; (3) new powers are arrogated by the Government; (4) it is un-American and not adapted to our free institutions; (5) compulsory education is monarchical in its origin and history; (6) attendance is just as great without the law.

These points of opposition were met in 1872 by B. G. Northrop, secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, as follows:¹

Such a law would create a new crime. I reply, it ought to. To bring up children in ignorance is a crime and should be treated as such. As the most prolific source of criminality it should be under the ban of legal condemnation and the restraint of legal punishment. All modern civilization and legislation has made new crimes. Barbarism recognizes but few. To employ children in factories who are under 10 years of age or who have not attended school, or to employ minors under 18 years of age more than 12 hours a day, is each a new crime.

It interferes with the liberty of parents. I reply again, it ought to, when they are incapacitated by vice or other causes for the performance of essential duties as parents.

¹ An. Rep. Conn. Bd. of Ed., 1872, p. 32.

Many other laws limit personal liberty. The requisition to serve on juries, or to aid the sheriff in arresting criminals, or the exactions of military service in the hour of the country's need—these and many other laws do this. If the law may prohibit the owner from practicing cruelty upon his horse or ox, it may restrain the parent from dwarfing the mind and debasing the character of his child. If the State may imprison and punish juvenile criminals, it may remove the causes of their crime and its consequences of loss, injury, and shame. The child has rights which not even a parent may violate. He may not rob his child of the sacred right of a good education. The law would justly punish a parent for starving his child, and more mischief is done by starving the mind than by famishing the body. The right of a parent to his children is founded on his ability and disposition to supply their wants of body and mind. When a parent is disqualified by intemperance, cruelty, or insanity, society justly assumes the control of the children. In ancient Greece the law gave almost unlimited authority to the father over his offspring. The same is true in some semibarbarous nations now. In all Christian lands the rights of the parents are held to imply certain correlative duties, and the duty to educate is as positive as to feed and clothe. Neglected children, when not orphans in fact, are virtually such, their parents ignoring their duties, and thus forfeiting their rights as parents. The State should protect the helpless, and especially these, its defenseless wards, who otherwise will be vicious as well as weak.

It arrogates new power by the Government. So do all quarantine and hygienic regulations and laws for the abatement of nuisances. Now, ignorance is as noxious as the most offensive nuisance, and more destructive than bodily contagions. Self-protection is a fundamental law of society.

It is un-American and unadapted to our free institutions. To put the question in the most offensive form, it may be asked, "Would you have policemen drag your children to school?" I answer, "Yes, if it will prevent his dragging them to jail a few years hence." But this law in our land would invoke no "dragging" and no police espionage or inquisitorial searches. With the annual enumeration and the school registers in hand, and the aid of the teachers and others most conversant with each district, school officers could easily learn who are the absentees.

Compulsory education is monarchical in its origin and history. Common as is this impression it is erroneous. Connecticut may justly claim to be one of the first States in the world to establish the principle of compulsory education. On this point our earliest laws were most rigid. They need but slight modification to adapt them to the changed circumstances of the present. Before the peace of Westphalia, before Prussia existed as a kingdom, and while Frederick William was only "elector of Brandenburg," Connecticut adopted coercive education.

Attendance would be just as large without the law as it is now. It may be so. But so far from being an objection, this fact is strong proof of the efficiency of that law which has itself helped create so healthful a public sentiment. Were the law to be abrogated to-morrow the individual and general interest in public education would remain. The same might have been said of Connecticut for more than 170 years after the adoption of compulsory education. During all that period a native of this State of mature age unable to read the English language would have been looked upon as a prodigy. Still, in Connecticut as well as in Germany, it was the law itself which greatly aided in awakening public interest and in fixing the habits, associations, and traditions of the people.

To the argument that modern compulsory education laws are monarchical in their origin and history, J. W. Perrin replies:

Common as the idea is that obligatory laws originated in Prussia, it is wholly erroneous. Nearly two centuries had elapsed from Luther's famous address in 1524,

¹ Compulsory Education in New England, p. 20.

before Frederick William I issued those mandatory orders that developed into compulsory attendance laws. These orders were issued October 24, 1713, and nearly four years later, September 28, 1717, the King issued the first law. Then such laws had been tried by the State of Geneva, the Estates of Navarre, and the Duchy of Wurtemberg. Such a law had been in successful operation in Massachusetts for 75 years and in Connecticut for nearly the same time.

ENROLLMENT.

Notwithstanding the fact that most States have enacted compulsory attendance laws, many of them fail to enroll all the children coming within the provision of the law and to secure regular attendance on the part of those enrolled. This, however, does not mean that compulsory attendance is a failure, as those States that have such laws enroll a greater percentage of children and have a higher average of attendance than those States that have no such laws. Cities that have recently made trial for the first time of compelling attendance report excellent results.

During the first year of the enforcement of the compulsory law in New Orleans 1,361 cases were investigated with most satisfactory results. A very large number of children were placed in school and nearly 400 pupils became more regular in attendance.

The superintendent of schools of Raleigh, N. C., wrote to this office in February, 1913:

For the first time the schools of Raleigh have compulsory attendance. As a result 729 more children are in school this year than last, and half of them are colored. The sentiment of the community is overwhelmingly in favor of the law.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

To secure the enrollment of pupils several factors are necessary, the most important of which is a complete census of all children of compulsory school age. Some otherwise well-written laws neglect this very important factor in execution, the school census being taken merely to secure State appropriations based upon the number of children in the district. That an annual census is necessary to secure enrollment is obvious. Every year children move from one district to another, and others have reached the compulsory age of 7, 8, or 9 years as the law may be; many immigrant children may have arrived who would not be discovered by the truant officer without a census list. If a school census has been taken, the teachers of the public, private, and parochial schools can promptly check off those not enrolled during the first few weeks of the school term. The truant officers can then easily locate them and secure their attendance.

As early as 1873, Supt. John D. Philbrick, of Boston, called attention to the need of a school census, thus:

¹ Rep. of Comm. of Ed., 1888-89, vol. 1, p. 474.

In a large city it is extremely difficult to execute the law respecting the attendance of children between 8 and 14 years of age without the aid of some new instrumentality. The truant officers have no means of knowing the whereabouts of those nonattendants who are not found wandering about the streets and public squares. What is needed is a register of the names, ages, and residences of all children of the prescribed school age. Such register is found necessary wherever compulsory education is fully carried out.

James D. Sullivan, chief attendance officer of the State of New York, says:¹

Our annual school census at present forms the basis of the enforcement of child labor and attendance laws, and serves this end only; yet the purpose sought is so important and far-reaching as to make the taking of the census one of the most important duties devolving upon the school authorities, because a thorough enforcement of these laws is necessarily dependent upon accurate and reliable census information.

In 1909 a permanent census bureau created in cities of the first class in New York revealed 518 children in the city of Rochester unlawfully out of school; 6,318 in Buffalo; and 23,241 in New York City. Though the machinery of the compulsory attendance and child-labor laws had been in operation over 16 years and with much success, yet over 30,000 children were unlawfully out of school.²

As further evidence of the value of a school census, the following extract is taken from the report of the commissioner of education of Massachusetts:

In more populous centers school attendance officers are greatly handicapped by the absence of reliable information regarding the children on whom school attendance is obligatory. An annual census is required in the towns and cities of Massachusetts, but this census is not taken in such a way as to furnish information which attendance officers can use. Students of school administration are agreed that in more populous areas some form of permanent registration of all children who come under the school attendance law (and it is to be remembered that in some cases this extends to the age of 18 in Massachusetts) should be provided. In connection with the taking of the annual school census, it would be possible to provide a card record which could, after comparison with the registration of the school, become the basis on which attendance officers could investigate illegal absence.³

Similar testimony is presented by the commissioner of education of New York, who states:

The organization of permanent census boards in cities of the first class under the provisions of the education law has become an efficient agency in the proper enforcement of the compulsory attendance law. The work of these boards in the cities of the first class has demonstrated that compulsory attendance laws can not be satisfactorily enforced without a complete up-to-date census available to the school authorities at all times. The law gives all cities not of the first class the discretion to organize census boards on the same conditions on which such boards are operated in the first class cities. Thus far no city has voluntarily adopted the plan of a census board and carried out the work as it is done in the cities of the first class. However, some

¹ Rep. of Comm. of Ed., New York, 1912, p. 324.

² *Ibid.*, p. 325.

³ 74th An. Rep. of Mass. Bd. of Ed., 1909-10, p. 85.

of the other cities have done very much along this line. The law requires all cities which do not establish census boards to take a census of the children in such cities once every four years. The last census taken in these cities was in 1909, and another will not be taken until 1913. A census of the children of a city taken three years ago is of no material service to school authorities in the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law at the present time.¹

Even with a yearly census many children of prescribed school age may be unlawfully out of school for an entire school year. If children move into a district after the census has been taken, the attendance officer may not discover them.

Who shall take the school census is a problem that needs careful consideration in framing compulsory education laws. If the enumeration is not made by the school board or its agent, it is a question of how complete a census will be taken. In Pennsylvania until 1911 it was the duty of the assessors to register the school children. In 1910 John W. Anthony, who made a study of the school census in Pennsylvania, said: ²

The farcical character of this census in most Pennsylvania districts has long been recognized. Sixty-two cities condemn the method and ten find it satisfactory. In twenty cities the enrollment exceeds the number on the census list.

Leonard P. Ayres, commenting on the school census, says:

In 1900 the authorities of the United States Census made a study of the school censuses taken during that year and compared the results with the actual enumeration of children made by the Federal agents during the same year. In 26 States and Territories the number of children reported in the school censuses was less than the number found by the Federal agents. The local authorities failed to report more than a third of a million children of school age, the error in some cases being as high as 25 per cent. In 17 States the local agents reported a quarter of a million children more than there actually were, the error of over statement running as high as 15 per cent.³

THE IMMIGRANT.

Immigrant children in the large cities are difficult to locate. Miss Julia Richman says: ⁴

Notwithstanding all our compulsory education laws and all our child-labor laws, notwithstanding the fact that the welfare of the Nation depends upon the control of illiteracy, no attempt has ever been made by school authorities, whether municipal, State, or Federal, to secure a census of immigrants of legal school age. Were such records carefully made at ports of entry and duplicates thereof immediately sent to the proper school authorities, not one child under the age limit of the laws of the State could escape attendance at school. Thousands of such aliens have arrived, and are still continuing to arrive, drifting into delinquency and crime, with little or no interference on the part of the school. Somewhere and somehow at every port of entry there must be established a bureau in which most careful entries should be made—entries that will show a list of immigrants of school age, tabulated according to destination. Carefully classified duplicate lists must be immediately forwarded

¹ Rep. of Comm. of Ed., New York, 1912, p. 62.

² Compulsory Education in Pennsylvania, p. 4.

³ *Legarda in Our Schools*, Ayres, p. 191.

⁴ *Proc. of the Nat. Ed. Assn.*, 1906, p. 112.

to the municipal school authorities in the respective towns or cities to which the aliens are bound. With these lists in hand, the school authorities could enroll immediately all who belong under their control.

CHILDREN WITH EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES.

Another class of pupils often lost to the schools are those who have received employment certificates but have failed to find work, or who, after working a few weeks, have quit and not returned to school. Supt. W. H. Maxwell, of New York City, says:¹

Principals and teachers who have paid some attention to the causes of truancy inform me that one of the most patent is the issuance of employment certificates to boys and girls who have not secured employment. The law requires that they shall be in school unless legally employed; but most young people who obtain the certificates, their parents, and, I am sorry to say, some principals and teachers look upon these official documents as licenses to remain away from school and to roam the streets until employment is obtained. If perchance one of these delinquents is arrested by an attendance officer, his excuse is that he is looking for work. This excuse is generally accepted by the courts as a sufficient defense against the charge of truancy. There is no question that the placing of employment certificates in the hands of children who have no trade and who are not employed is a partial cause of truancy.

This weakness in most compulsory laws can be remedied only by having the employment certificate made directly to the employer after the child has found employment and by having the employer return this certificate to the school authorities when the child leaves his employ. This plan effectually prevents children with employment certificates from wandering the streets before they have secured employment or after they have quit a position. This is much more effective than having the employer report every three months the names of all children in his employ, as by that plan a child may be unlawfully out of school several months before the school authorities learn of the fact, while if the certificate is returned at once the child can be easily located.

TRANSFERRING TO AND FROM PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Other children are lost when transferring to and from private schools if there is not the closest cooperation between the public school and the private school. A pupil may receive a transfer to attend a private school. This child may be lost to the school unless inquiries are made of the private school whether such child is enrolled. A child may leave a private school and not enroll in a public school unless the public school has been notified of the child's withdrawal from the private school. This defect can not be remedied until precisely the same reports to attendance officers as to absentees are required of private schools as of public schools. A few States require

¹ An. Rep. New York City, 1912, p. 241.

the register of private schools to be kept open for inspection by public-school officials, but this is not sufficient to enforce the attendance laws properly.

POVERTY.

One of the most difficult problems to solve in enforcing the compulsory attendance laws is that of compelling children from poverty-stricken homes to attend school. Some States provide that such children may be excused. The question may be raised, If it is necessary for the perpetuity of the State to compel the attendance of children belonging to the wealthier class of people, does it follow that the education of the poorer classes is not necessary?

To compel the attendance of children of parents who are too poor to keep them in school, some States have taken decided steps. In Michigan if a parent can not support a child of compulsory school age, the board of education may grant such relief as will enable the child to attend school during the entire school year, not more than \$3 a week to be paid a family for one child, nor more than \$6 a week for the children of any one family. The law of Oklahoma provides that if a widowed mother needs the support of her child under 10 years of age the county commissioners, on certificate of the county superintendent, may pay the child such sum as may be necessary in lieu of wages.

All cases must necessarily be thoroughly investigated. In Cincinnati the board of education has made arrangements with the local associated charities to have all cases reported by truant officers investigated by the trained social workers of that organization. Relief is afforded only when recommended by them.¹

An argument offered for such relief is that the benefit arising from the labor of a child under 14 years of age is short-lived, as his earning capacity is small; and if he is allowed to work during his immature years, his earning capacity will never be great, for he will always be an unskilled laborer; he may even become a burden upon society, since it is not likely that he can ever earn much more than a child. If, on the other hand, relief is afforded and the child is permitted to attend school and complete the elementary course of study, his earning capacity and his ability to advance are increased, thus taking him out of the ranks of a class verging upon pauperism.

Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology, Columbia University, discussing the social aspect of compulsory education and child-labor laws, says² that—

a very special difficulty, and one that puts all our theories and our devices to a severe test, is that which is presented by destitute families, and that the practical question,

¹ *Annals of Am. Acad.*, vol. 33, sup., p. 79.

² *Prog. of Nat. Ed. Assoc.*, 1905, p. 112.

which has to be answered over and over is: Is it right to take a strong overgrown boy 13 years of age from money-earning employment and force him to attend school, when, by so doing, we compel a widowed mother to apply to private or public relief agencies for help, thereby making her, and perhaps the boy also, a pauper? Prof. Giddings concludes that the only answer, consistent with the policy of compulsory education itself, is the proposition that in such cases adequate public assistance should be given, not as charity, but as a right. * * *

A final and deeper difficulty exists which has received, curiously, little attention. We hear a great deal lately about "race suicide." Large families are no longer seen, especially in the so-called middle class. It is strange that no one has pointed out the connection between the increased demand upon parents to maintain their children in school, foregoing the earnings that children might add to the family income, and the diminishing size of the average family. * * * The question therefore that we shall have to face and to answer is this: Shall the State pay parents for keeping their children in school between the ages of 10 and 14?

SECURING REGULAR ATTENDANCE.

To enroll children of compulsory school age is but the first step in enforcing compulsory-attendance laws; the next step is to secure regular attendance. By referring to the tables, page 25, it will be seen that the percentage of attendance is so low in many States that the efficiency of the schools is only two-thirds as great as it should be when measured in terms of attendance as compared with enrollment. The average effective school year in the United States is only 111.8 days out of an average of 156.8 days the schools are in session. Granting the time necessary for the average child to complete a grade is 156.8 days, the child attending the average time of 111.8 days would need 11.2 years in which to complete an eight-year course. In other words, the child would lose three years, which in most cases would mean the elimination of that child before the eighth grade was reached. If 180 days are necessary to complete a grade, a child attending 111.8 days each year would be 12.9 years completing eight grades.

The following extracts from school reports at once make it evident that if pupils are to be promoted promptly and regularly, and if the schools are to reach their full measure of efficiency, the school officials must not only enroll all the children of compulsory age, but must also secure regular attendance for the whole term. In New York City the highest rate of promotion at the end of the term June, 1911, was among children absent 10 days and less, the rate of promotion being 93.16 per cent. The rate of promotion was lower for pupils absent 11 to 20 days than for pupils absent 10 days by 5.56 per cent; for pupils absent from 21 to 30 days, by 17.85 per cent; for pupils absent from 31 to 40 days, by 18.62 per cent; and lower for pupils absent 41 days and above, by 40.34 per cent.¹

¹ Report Committee on School Inquiry, New York City, p. 66.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Effect of irregular attendance upon promotion.¹

Number of days present.	Promoted more than twice.	Promoted twice.	Promoted once.	Not promoted at all.
180 or more	190	7,484	1,871	124
180 and less than 180	162	5,064	2,027	204
140 and less than 180	58	1,138	934	164
120 and less than 140	16	434	496	154
100 and less than 120	5	217	373	144
80 and less than 100	8	169	767	352
60 and less than 80	3	79	298	379
40 and less than 60	1	65	224	399
20 and less than 40	2	30	150	434
Less than 20	1	17	57	309
Total	446	14,696	7,197	2,664

¹ An. rep. of public schools of Columbus, Ohio, 1911, p. 184.

REPORTING ABSENTEES.

Superintendents of schools often complain that parents, once having enrolled their children, assume that they have met the requirements of the compulsory-attendance law; that they then feel at liberty to keep their children out of school for the most trivial reasons, and it is not uncommon for a teacher to receive notes from parents saying simply that the child "was needed at home." Whenever such excuses are accepted, the compulsory-attendance law at once becomes a dead letter so far as that case is concerned.

Some laws are obviously weak in that no provision is made for reporting absentees to the attendance officer. To secure regular attendance, it is evident that teachers should report at once all absentees who are not legally excused. Some States require teachers to report absentees but once a month, when the monthly report is sent to the superintendent or secretary of the board; some require such reports only once or twice a year. Clearly, if absentees are reported but once a month a parent may keep his child out of school for 20 or more days before he is called to account. Some States do not even specifically require teachers to report absentees to the attendance officer or superintendent.

The effectiveness of compulsory-attendance laws depends to a great extent upon how promptly teachers report unexcused absences, and excuse only those whom the law exempts. Several of the laws recently enacted require reports to be made daily. In cities of the first, second, and third classes in Kentucky the principal of each school must report each day to the city superintendent or truant officer all children absent without lawful excuse. Several States require reports after an absence of three days. In a well-administered school no child should be out of school even for that length of time without the teacher's knowing where such child is, either by a personal visit or by a visit from the attendance officer to discover

the cause of absence. A close and rigid investigation of all excuses reduces truancy and irregular attendance to a minimum.

An experiment was conducted by the truancy department of the Indianapolis schools several years ago by having the truant officer visit the school daily and obtain the names of all absentees. All cases of absence were visited, even though a good excuse, such as sickness, was known to exist. Although many children were excluded at that time, as medical inspection had been recently introduced, the absentees during the four months' period was 20 per cent less than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The method was discontinued, as it imposed too much work upon the officer, whose duties were already heavy. Money so expended would, however, bear dividends far beyond those accruing to the more or less haphazard method under present conditions.¹

TRUANTS.

Many parents think that compulsory attendance laws are aimed directly at truancy, and that it is the chief duty of the attendance officer to be on the lookout for truants. It is a question, however, whether a truant officer should arrest a boy on the street for playing truant or whether the parent should be arrested. Some truant officers make information against the parent, and if the parent proves that he can not control his child the officer takes charge of the child. In California and other States if a parent presents proof by affidavit that he is unable to compel his child to attend school the parent shall be exempt from penalties, and the child may, in the discretion of the board of education, be deemed a truant and subject to assignment to the parental school.

W. I. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education in Chicago, says:²

It is the policy of the Chicago compulsory education department to minimize truancy by checking the temporary absentees in the first lapse of attendance at school by prosecuting indifferent parents in instances where they are responsible for truancy and nonattendance and by sending to the parental school those habitual truants who are beyond the control of parents.

The latter class is relatively very small. Of 56,450 cases of non-attendance in St. Louis, 1911-12, there were only 1,709 cases of truancy; 196 were brought to juvenile court, and 27 taken to the home of detention.³ Of 63,855 cases in Chicago, 3,801 were truant, only 1,352 reporting the offense after the case had been put into the hands of the truant officer.⁴ Of 162,124 cases referred to the attendance officers in New York City for investigation, 11,064 were found to be truants. Of this number 5,848 relapsed into truancy and were

¹ Educational review, Indianapolis. 43: p. 80.

² Charities, vol. 17, p. 535.

³ An. Rep. St. Louis, 1911-12, p. 296.

⁴ An. Rep. Chicago, 1912, p. 85.

again returned to school or were committed to a truant school; 151 were committed to a truant school by the city superintendent, and 705 by the children's court.¹ Of the 8,983 cases investigated in the State of Connecticut in 1910-11, there were but 71 truants.²

In the small cities and in rural districts where there are only a few truants, it is a problem to know what to do with them, as school boards in cities under twenty-five or thirty thousand population are seldom inclined to establish separate schools for truants. The problem is solved in some States by the establishment of county industrial schools for habitual truants. Many States, however, make no other provision than the State reform school. When there is no other school for truants than a reform school, habitual truants and incorrigible children are often not committed for fear that, bad though they are, to send them there would make them worse.

Experience has shown that effective enforcement of compulsory laws requires two kinds of special schools: One for children who, because of irregular attendance or other causes, are not keeping up with their classes; and the other kind for truants. In each case the work should be adapted to the conditions, and teachers of special skill should be provided.

OFFICERS.

It is obvious that no law can be enforced without proper officials charged with its enforcement. Dr. Andrew S. Draper, writing of the necessity of such officers, says:³

Attendance officers are a vital factor in the proper enforcement of the compulsory attendance law. This statement is true in relation to the enforcement of this law in any part of the State, but it is particularly true in relation to its enforcement in the rural regions. In the populous centers of the State better school organizations generally exist than in the country, and there is permanent work for truant officers. The attendance officers in the country districts are generally engaged in pursuits which demand most of their time, and they do not give sufficient attention to looking after violations of the compulsory attendance law. The fact that men must be chosen for this work who are generally required to engage in some regular business to gain a livelihood renders the selection of such men all the more important. Much of the failure properly to enforce this law grows out of the selection of inefficient attendance officers. It is believed that a better class of such officers would be provided if the authority to appoint them should be transferred from town boards to the new supervisory school officers known as the district superintendents.

Indiana has undoubtedly taken an advance step in the matter of securing a better class of men for attendance officers by enacting that a person to be eligible for appointment as county or other attendance officer shall have completed the eighth grade of the State's common schools or have an education equivalent thereto. One of the chief reasons why inefficient men are often employed, especially in rural

¹ An. Rep. New York City, 1912, pp. 226-229.

² An. Rep. of Conn., 1911, p. 111.

³ An. Rep. of New York State, 1913, p. 61.

districts and in small cities, is that the salary is usually so low that no capable man will accept the position unless he has some other occupation.

Another officer, the "school visitor" or "visiting teacher," has become one of the efficient means in some cities for securing regular attendance. Miss Mary Flexner, who has made a recent study of the work of these officers, writes:¹

The visiting teacher was created to bridge a gap in the existing school machinery. Her province lies outside that of the regular teacher, the attendance officer, and the school nurse, though, like the attendance officer and the school nurse, she goes into the child's home. To her is assigned the group called the "difficult" children, and it is her aim to discover, if possible, the cause of the difficulty which manifests itself in poor scholarship, annoying conduct, irregular attendance, or the need of or desire for advice on some important phase of life. It is too much to expect the regular teacher, handicapped as she is by her large class, to cope with such situations. Nor is it to be expected that those qualified to act as attendance officer or school nurse, were they not already burdened, should do the work of the visiting teacher. In her is united the training that makes a teacher and a social service worker, and it is because of this combination that she is able to widen the regular teacher's reach and help her to interpret and solve the problems as they present themselves. From the school she learns that the child is apparently making little effort, that his work is "C" or worse, or that he is perpetually making trouble in the classroom and is never attentive, or that he seems lifeless, unable to keep pace with the class, or that he attends so irregularly it is impossible to teach him anything, or that he has not time to study, and the situation at home is such that he must leave school and go to work.

With these facts as clues, she sets to work; it is impossible to define her methods, for they vary with her tact, her resourcefulness, as with the specific character of the problem before her. Briefly, they are the methods that spring from a friendly interest, an intimate personal relation.

Between the home and the school the visiting teacher vibrates, carrying to the former the school's picture of the child and returning to the school to reinforce that impression or to shed new light upon the problem. There is no fixed number of times that she travels this path, as there is no fixed hour of the day. The urgency and complexity of the situation alone determine her movements. Nor is there any regular routine of action that she follows. Whatever in her judgment seems imperative she endeavors to effect, using to this end everything that the ingenuity of man has devised to make smooth the rough places in life. It is a focusing of interests that she demands. The child is the pivotal point on which she hopes to bring all her knowledge and experience to bear. Sometimes it is the expert teacher's training that she invokes; sometimes the psychologist or the physician, general or special, that she consults, or, again, it is the social worker to whom she appeals. Before these she lays the facts, the reasons why her services have been sought, and from them she asks cooperation.

The results achieved do not always show a complete cure. In some cases there has been a marked improvement in scholarship, conduct, or attendance. At least a good start in the right direction has been made. In others the child has been transferred to a regular class—regular, special, or ungraded—or to a trade school, where his chances at succeeding in making a place for himself are increased. In others the information that the visiting teacher shares with the child's teacher has resulted in a change of attitude on her part or an expansion or contraction of the course of study or in giving the child extra instruction in study periods or out of school hours. Finally, he has been helped to promotion, even to graduation.

¹ *Sch. Bd. Jour.*, July, 1913, p. 35.

In 1904 Mrs. Dorcas E. Hiser, then director of the truancy department of Indianapolis, Ind., made a special study of the colored schools in that city to determine the causes of the poor attendance at these schools and the best methods of removing those causes. As a result of her investigation, Mrs. Hiser recommended that a trained charity worker be employed as attendance officer for the colored schools and as a friendly visitor for the homes.

A visit was made each day to a different school and a list of absentees was taken from the teacher's register. Then followed a visit to the homes, where each case was handled according to its individual needs.

The chief truant officer, writing of these visits, says in his report for 1909:¹

The gain that can be expressed by figures, encouraging though it is, does not compare in importance to the social gain. The former hostility to colored schools and colored teachers has been almost entirely replaced by an increasing race pride in the schools and by a growing consciousness that the school is working with the home for the best interest of the child. The encouraging attitude of colored parents toward their schools is well illustrated by the active parents' club, which is connected with each school.

State agents are undoubtedly of great assistance in the proper enforcement of the attendance law. At present in most States the State department has no direct way of knowing whether more than a perfunctory attempt has been made to carry out the provisions of the law. The commissioner of education of Massachusetts, recognizing the value of such agents, says in his report for 1911-12 that it would be an advantage to education in that State if a specially trained agent were employed to give his services to communities in the enforcement of the laws on compulsory education, on the census, and on the oversight and custody of truants.

In an address before the Pennsylvania State Teachers Association in 1910, John W. Anthony, who had had much experience in small city schools and in the schools of Pittsburgh, said:²

The State department needs one thing more before a thorough enforcement of compulsory education becomes general in our State. Two or three traveling inspectors should be appointed, similar to the high-school inspectors already at work.

On the basis of their reports the department would be able—as it is not able at present, although the law allows it—to withhold one-fourth of any district's appropriation for failure to enforce the law. New York State has 12 such traveling agents. As a result of their reports the State appropriations were withheld last year from 13 school districts.

Unless there is some such inspection it is impossible for the State department to know whether each district in the State has fully complied with the law, and, again, such officers would make it possible to collect the data necessary to determine what legislative changes are needed and how the law could be most effectively administered.

¹ An. Rep. Indianapolis, 1909, p. 219.

² Compulsory Education in Pennsylvania, p. 7.

AGE.

One other problem difficult to solve in the enactment of compulsory attendance laws is that of determining the proper age limits. The tendency at present is to make 14 or 15 years the age at which a child may withdraw from school, provided he has certain educational attainments. The standard is low in most States, only a few requiring so much as the completion of the fifth grade. The tendency, however, is to strengthen the required educational qualifications regardless of age limit. A committee representing the division of special education of the National Education Association took a very advanced position in 1910 by recommending that the compulsory education laws recognize the difference between the chronological and the physiological age of a child, that the school age limit of each individual child be determined by maturity tests only, no matter whether the child is, in years, above or below the age standard; in other words, that a child's actual age be determined by physiopsychological data corresponding to the normal standard of the age limit required by law, and that all children or persons failing to meet such maturity tests shall be permanently under public supervision and control. This, viewed in the light of present conditions in most States and cities, would seem ideal rather than practicable, though an ideal, no doubt, worth attempting to realize.

PENALTIES.

No law can be properly enforced unless proper penalties are provided. In most States fines upon parents are, no doubt, sufficiently great to secure a proper enforcement of the law, but in only a few instances are penalties provided for school boards and attendance officers for neglect of duty. In many instances the laws are not enforced because officers and school officials are negligent. In 1909 J. D. Erdliff, who made a report to the State Teacher Association of Missouri regarding compulsory education in that State, found that 26 cities failed to enforce the law, not because of any serious defect in it, but because of the indifference and neglect of the school authorities in these cities.

ANNUAL PERIOD OF ATTENDANCE.

Many of the early laws did not prescribe a definite time for attendance each year, but, instead, specified so many consecutive weeks, without stating when the period was to begin. This led to confusion, and it was often difficult to determine when a child had attended the prescribed time. Those laws that permit children to

¹ Proc. Nat. Ed. Assoc., 1910, p. 1034.

attend a certain proportion of the time are also difficult to enforce so as to secure regular attendance. To be effective a definite annual period should be prescribed. Most States, however, now require attendance for the full period school is in session in the district.

CHILD LABOR.

It is not the purpose to discuss the child-labor laws and their enforcement, but rather to call the attention of the reader to some questions regarding child labor that need solution. Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, says that the following questions are still unsettled and need careful consideration:¹

1. What classes of children should be entirely eliminated as a factor in the industrial problem?
2. From what industries should all children be eliminated?
3. What regulations should govern the conditions of the children who may wisely be employed?
4. What is to be done with those excluded from industry?

CONCLUSION.

In closing this paper, the following summary is given of the most important factors in their enforcement:

1. An annual school census taken by the school authorities of the city or district.
2. Prompt reports by teachers of public and private schools of all absentees not legally excused.
3. Properly qualified attendance officers who give all their time and attention to the enforcement of the law, and also school visitors in cities having a large foreign or negro population.
4. State agents to see that the laws are enforced.
5. Special schools for truants and pupils irregular in attendance.
6. Relief for indigent parents having children of compulsory age.
7. A definite annual period of attendance.
8. Well-enforced child-labor laws.
9. Employment certificate made to employer and not to be used by child when seeking a new position.
10. Proper penalties on all concerned in the enforcement of the law.

¹ Annals of Am. Acad., vol. 33, sup., p. 50.

Proportion of children 6 to 14 years of age attending school.¹

States.	All classes.	Native white.		Foreign- born white.	Negro.
		Native parent- age.	Foreign or mixed parent- age.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Alabama.....	61.1	70.0	78.1	70.2	49.3
Arizona.....	67.2	80.4	72.1	61.6	81.5
California.....	86.9	87.4	88.1	82.3	88.4
Colorado.....	86.7	86.4	88.4	81.7	85.4
Connecticut.....	92.3	92.6	92.6	89.2	90.6
Delaware.....	81.9	83.4	83.4	75.9	78.0
Florida.....	66.0	72.1	76.1	63.6	67.1
Georgia.....	65.6	74.8	84.5	76.0	55.4
Idaho.....	82.1	82.0	84.1	76.2	83.0
Illinois.....	87.8	88.2	88.3	83.8	87.7
Indiana.....	88.2	88.4	87.6	80.6	88.2
Iowa.....	90.7	90.8	90.8	82.0	89.2
Kansas.....	88.2	88.3	89.1	76.7	84.6
Kentucky.....	76.0	76.3	87.1	83.8	70.3
Louisiana.....	54.6	68.4	69.7	50.7	37.4
Maine.....	92.2	90.3	88.4	81.0	90.7
Maryland.....	80.2	83.3	80.0	75.5	70.7
Massachusetts.....	92.9	93.9	93.1	89.1	92.0
Michigan.....	90.7	91.3	90.6	86.6	89.4
Minnesota.....	88.8	88.8	89.2	86.0	90.0
Mississippi.....	72.2	84.2	82.9	44.0	63.7
Missouri.....	85.2	85.5	86.7	80.7	76.9
Montana.....	82.7	83.5	85.0	76.1	83.1
Nebraska.....	90.2	90.1	90.8	86.1	87.9
Nevada.....	83.2	86.3	88.8	78.7	85.5
New Hampshire.....	91.2	92.2	91.3	85.5	88.7
New Jersey.....	88.6	89.6	88.7	83.8	85.7
New Mexico.....	72.9	76.9	75.1	56.6	72.5
New York.....	90.0	89.9	90.6	88.3	87.1
North Carolina.....	71.7	75.7	84.0	64.8	64.0
North Dakota.....	80.7	82.7	81.5	70.0	87.2
Ohio.....	89.8	90.3	89.2	84.0	87.5
Oklahoma.....	81.3	82.2	86.5	75.8	76.5
Oregon.....	85.5	85.1	87.3	82.7	77.5
Pennsylvania.....	86.5	88.1	84.8	79.6	82.9
Rhode Island.....	88.8	91.2	89.0	82.4	87.7
South Carolina.....	62.6	72.1	81.4	73.2	56.1
South Dakota.....	83.3	84.1	84.6	72.9	86.4
Tennessee.....	72.1	76.2	83.6	78.9	60.1
Texas.....	70.2	74.3	80.3	88.4	64.5
Utah.....	85.6	85.4	87.9	83.5	81.1
Vermont.....	92.9	93.1	93.3	89.3	87.6
Virginia.....	68.3	73.2	80.0	71.3	58.7
Washington.....	85.7	85.9	86.9	83.9	81.3
West Virginia.....	82.5	83.0	82.9	66.1	72.3
Wisconsin.....	89.9	90.8	89.7	84.1	88.9
Wyoming.....	84.5	84.9	85.9	76.4	84.7

¹ Census Bulletin: Reprint of chap. 7, abstract of the Thirteenth Census, 1910, p. 228.*School attendance according to percentages.*

High—90 and over.—Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

Medium—80 to 90.—California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Low—70 to 80.—Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas.

Very low—Below 70.—Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

School attendance in 1910-11.

Divisions and States.	Average number of days the schools were kept.	Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled.	Per cent.	Rank.
United States.....	156.8	111.8	71.3	.....
North Atlantic Division.....	179.8	142.4	79.2	J
Western Division.....	159.3	119.8	75.2	2
North Central Division.....	164.3	121.3	73.8	3
South Atlantic Division.....	130.6	85.1	65.2	4
South Central Division.....	127.8	79.1	61.9	5
Oregon.....	138.0	120.7	87.5	1
Massachusetts.....	185.0	153.3	82.9	2
Utah.....	159.0	131.6	82.8	3
District of Columbia.....	180.5	144.5	80.0	4
Pennsylvania.....	170.4	136.2	79.9	5
Indiana ¹	147.0	116.4	79.2	6
New York.....	146.9	147.6	78.9	7
New Hampshire.....	168.5	132.1	78.5	8
Illinois.....	171.0	134.0	78.3	9
Vermont.....	160.0	124.5	77.8	10
California.....	173.6	134.0	77.19	11
Connecticut.....	184.9	142.7	77.17	12
New Jersey.....	183.0	140.2	76.6	13
Michigan.....	170.0	127.5	75.0	14
Rhode Island.....	194.0	145.5	75.0	15
Maine.....	163.8	122.7	74.9	16
Wyoming.....	140.9	105.3	74.7	17
Kansas.....	156.0	115.7	74.2	18
Minnesota.....	161.3	118.7	73.6	19
Washington.....	172.3	127.4	73.4	20
Iowa.....	172.0	126.1	73.3	21
Ohio.....	165.5	120.8	73.0	22
Nevada ¹	145.3	105.4	72.54	23
Idaho.....	140.0	101.5	72.5	24
Montana.....	156.9	113.1	72.1	25
Wisconsin.....	179.6	128.5	71.6	26
Missouri.....	155.4	109.0	70.1	27
Nebraska.....	168.6	118.0	70.0	28
Florida.....	116.2	80.7	69.5	29
West Virginia.....	135.0	92.8	68.7	30
Colorado.....	158.0	106.5	68.3	31
Tennessee.....	133.0	90.4	67.9	32
North Dakota.....	151.0	101.5	67.2	33
South Carolina.....	92.8	61.6	66.4	34
Texas.....	135.1	89.6	66.3	35
North Carolina.....	104.1	67.8	65.2	36
Louisiana.....	135.2	87.1	64.5	37
New Mexico.....	115.0	74.1	64.4	38
South Dakota.....	152.0	97.3	64.0	39
Virginia.....	131.5	84.6	64.3	40
Arizona ¹	135.5	87.0	64.2	41
Delaware ¹	172.5	108.2	62.7	42
Arkansas.....	113.9	71.9	63.1	43
Georgia.....	151.4	94.4	62.4	44
Alabama.....	115.2	71.2	61.8	45
Maryland.....	185.0	113.4	61.3	46
Oklahoma.....	130.0	76.3	58.7	47
Mississippi ¹	120.0	66.9	55.8	48
Kentucky.....	131.8	72.1	54.7	49

¹ Statistics, 1909-10.¹ Approximate.

I. Compulsory attendance in the United

States.	Compulsory age.	Annual period of required attendance.	Reasons for exemption.
Alabama..... Arizona..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	0 8-16	No compulsory law. Full time public school is in session.	(1) Physical or mental incapacity as declared by a competent physician approved by the board; (2) completion of grammar-school course; (3) employment certificate issued to a child 14 years of age who can read and write.
Arkansas..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	18-16	Not less than one-half the time public school is in session.	(1) If parent is not able to provide proper clothing; (2) if child is physically or mentally incapacitated; (3) if there is no public school within 2 miles; (4) if the labor of the child is absolutely necessary for the support of the family; (5) if the child has completed a common-school course. Law does not apply to 41 counties.
California..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-15	Full time public schools are in session.	(1) If child is physically or mentally incapacitated; (2) if child is between 12 and 16 and holds a work certificate; (3) if no public school is within 2 miles of child's residence; (4) if the child has completed the grammar-school course; (5) if circumstances render attendance impracticable or dangerous to health.
Colorado..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	8-16	Entire time public schools are in session.	(1) If child is over 14 and has completed the eighth grade; (2) if his help is necessary for his own or his parents' support; (3) if for the best interests of the child; (4) bodily or mental incapacity.
Connecticut..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	7-16	Full time the public school is in session.	(1) If child is lawfully employed at labor at home or elsewhere; (2) if parent is unable to provide suitable clothing; (3) if the child's mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction inexpedient or impracticable.
Delaware..... Sch. Laws, 1909.	7-14	5 months each year; may be reduced to 3 at the annual meeting.	(1) Mental, physical, or other urgent reasons approved by the county superintendent; (2) if there be no public school in session within 2 miles.
Dist. Columbia..... U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34. Pt. 1, 1905-1907.	8-14	During entire term....	(1) Has acquired common-school branches; (2) physical or mental incapacity.
Florida..... Georgia..... Hawaii..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	0 0 6-16	No compulsory law. do.	(1) No school within 4 miles and no suitable transportation; (2) physical or mental incapacity; (3) completion of grammar grades and 13 years old; (4) 15 years old and employed.
Idaho..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-18	Entire school year....	(1) If child is over 14 years of age and has completed the eighth grade, and its help is necessary for its own or its parents' support, and it can be shown that it is for the best interest of the child; (2) if the child's health does not permit attendance.
Illinois..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	7-16	Entire time school is in session; not less than 6 months.	(1) If child's physical or mental condition renders attendance impracticable; (2) if child is excused for cause temporarily; (3) if between 14 and 16 and necessarily employed.

*16-20, if not regularly employed.

ATTENDANCE LAWS.

29

States—Ages, period required, exemptions, etc.

Relief to children unable to attend on account of poverty.	Part-time instruction for children employed.	Instruction authorized in lieu of public schools.	Compulsory education for deaf, dumb, and blind children.
School board shall furnish books.		Private and parochial schools regularly organized and taught by competent teachers. Home instruction under competent teacher in common-school branches. Private, parochial, or parish schools not less than one-half the time the public schools are in session.	
		Private schools giving instruction in branches usually taught in primary and grammar schools; home instruction in common-school branches.	Parents of deaf, dumb, or blind children must send them to suitable school for a term of 5 years, unless excused by the board of trustees for physical incapacity. The board of education may establish separate classes in the primary and grammar grades for deaf children between 3 and 21 if there are 5 or more in the district.
Tenant officers shall report such cases to authorities charged with relief of the poor who shall afford suitable relief.	Where there is no public or parochial evening school, an age and school certificate for a child under 16 shall not be approved unless said child can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences. No person between 14 and 16 who can not read and write shall be employed in any town where public evening schools are established unless he attends evening school.	Private or parochial school for the entire time during which the public schools are in session. Instruction in the studies taught in the public schools. Teacher shall keep a register of attendance, open to inspection, and shall make reports to the State board of education. Private school for the compulsory period, legally qualified private teacher, or other means approved by county superintendent. Instruction in same branches for a like period of time as in the public schools. A certificate of attendance signed by the person in charge of such schools is required.	
		Private school.	
		Private or parochial school; the same period as the public-school session.	
		Private school, at least 6 months; instruction for a like period in the elementary branches by a competent person.	

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

I. Compulsory attendance in the United States--

States.	Compulsory age.	Annual period of required attendance.	Reasons for exemption.
Indiana..... Sess. Laws, 1913.	7-14	For a term not less than that of public school.	Physically or mentally incompetent, upon certificate of a reputable physician.
Iowa..... Sess. Laws, 1913. Sch. Laws, 1911.	7-16	At least 24 consecutive weeks, commencing with the first week of school after the 1st day of September.	(1) If child lives more than 2 miles from any school, unless transported free; (2) if excused for sufficient reasons by any court of record; (3) if attending religious service or receiving religious instruction.
Kansas..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-15	Full period school is in session.	(1) Any child 14 years of age able to read and write and regularly employed is not required to attend for more than 8 consecutive weeks in one year; (2) if child has graduated from the common schools; (3) if physically or mentally incapacitated.
Kentucky..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	(*)	Full period public schools are in session.	(1) Unfit mentally and physically to attend school, upon certificate of health officer; (2) over 14 and lawfully employed.
Louisiana..... (Parish of Orleans only.) Sch. Laws, 1912.	8-16	Full time.	(1) If bodily or mental condition of child is such as to render attendance inadvisable; (2) completion of the prescribed elementary course; (3) no public school within 20 blocks of child's home; (4) over 14 and regularly employed for 6 hours a day.
Maine..... Sch. Laws, 1913.	7-15	Time school is in session.	(1) Necessary absence may be excused by the superintendent of schools or the superintending school committee; (2) physical or mental unfitness for school work.
Maryland..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	* 8-14	Not less than 4 months; entire school session in Baltimore.	(1) Cases of necessary absence may be excused by superintendent or principal; (2) mentally and physically incompetent; (3) shall apply only to those counties where the board of county commissioners shall approve the same and appoint an attendance officer; (4) law is mandatory in Baltimore city only; 6 counties are exempt; other counties may adopt law.
Massachusetts..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	* 7-14	Entire time public day schools are in session.	(1) School authorities may excuse necessary absences; (2) if child has already acquired branches required by law; (3) physically or mentally incompetent.

* And 14-16, if not employed.

* 7-16 in cities; 7-12 in country districts.

Ages, period required, exemptions, etc.—Continued.

Relief to children unable to attend on account of poverty.	Part-time instruction for children employed.	Instruction authorized in lieu of public schools.	Compulsory education for deaf, dumb, and blind children.
The school trustees of the district shall furnish temporary aid.	If vocational schools are established for children over 14 who are engaged in regular employment, the board of education may require attendance not less than 5 hours per week.	Private or parochial school for a period equal to that of the public school.	Any blind or deaf child between 8 and 16 who can not secure an education in the public schools of the district must attend the Indiana School for the Blind or the Indiana School for the Deaf.
		Private or parochial school where the common-school branches are taught for at least 24 consecutive weeks. Equivalent instruction by a competent teacher.	Every person having control of any deaf, dumb, or blind child between the ages of 7 and 21 years, inclusive, shall send such child to some suitable school.
		Private, denominational, or parochial school taught by a competent instructor.	
		Private or parochial school for no shorter period than that of the city in which the child resides. Home instruction subject to the same examinations as other pupils of the city.	
		Private or parochial school during the time the public schools of the city are in session. Instruction at home in the common branches.	
		An approved private school; certificate of attendance must be filed with the school officer of the town. Equivalent instruction elsewhere.	
		Schools other than public, during term of compulsory attendance.	Every deaf and blind child between 6 and 16 is required to attend some school for the deaf or blind for 8 months, unless receiving instruction elsewhere.
Truant officers in cities and overseers of the poor in towns shall provide for the temporary care of indigent children under 16. Such children may be placed in the care of a suitable person or committed to the custody of the State board of charity.	White public evening school is maintained, any minor over 14 who can not read and write shall not be employed unless he is a regular attendant at such evening school, unless physical condition will not permit such attendance in addition to daily labor.	School committees shall approve a private school only when the instruction in all the studies required by law is in the English language, and when such instruction equals the public schools in the same city or town.	No physical or mental condition which is capable of correction, or which renders the child a fit subject for special instruction at public charge in institutions other than public day schools, shall avail as a defense.

* 14-16 if not employed.

* And 14-16 if not able to read and write.

I. Compulsory attendance in the United States--

States.	Compulsory age.	Annual period of required attendance.	Reasons for exemption.
Michigan..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	7-16	During the entire school term.	(1) If child has received an eighth-grade diploma from the public schools; (2) if child is physically unable to attend school; if over 14 and services are essential to the support of parents; (4) if child is under 9 and does not reside within 2½ miles of some public school; (5) children from 12 to 14 while in attendance at confirmation classes for a period not to exceed 5 months in either of said years.
Minnesota..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-16	Entire time public schools are in session.	(1) Bodily or mental condition such as to prevent attendance or application to study; (2) completion of the eighth grade; (3) no public school within reasonable distance, or conditions of the weather make impossible for child to attend; (4) if child is over 14 whose help may be required at home, he may be excused from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1; this does not apply to cities of the first or second class; (5) may be absent on such days as child attends upon instruction according to the ordinances of some church.
Mississippi..... Missouri..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	0 8-14	None..... Not less than three-fourths of the entire time school which the child attends is in session.	(1) Extreme destitution of parent; (2) child mentally or physically incapacitated; (3) no public school within 2½ miles; (4) completion of common-school course.
Montana..... Sch. Laws, 1913.	18-14	Full time of school session (not less than 16 weeks).	(1) If bodily or mental condition of child does not permit its attendance; (2) if in opinion of county superintendent the distance is too great.
Nebraska..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	7-15; 7-16 in cities	Not less than two-thirds of entire time school is in session; not less than 12 weeks.	(1) If 14 and regularly employed to support himself or family; (2) incapacitated bodily and mentally; (3) if there is no school within 2 miles, unless free transportation is provided.
Nevada..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-16...	During time public school is in session.	(1) Physically or mentally incompetent; (2) completed the eighth grade; (3) if the child's labor is necessary for its own or its parents' support; (4) if child's residence is at such distance from the public school as to render attendance unpracticable.
New Hampshire..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-14*	Full time public school is in session.	(1) Physically or mentally incompetent; (2) completion of the common English branches.

* And 14-16 if not regularly employed.

* 14-16 if not able to read and write.

Ages, period required, exemptions, etc.—Continued.

Relief to children unable to attend on account of poverty.	Part-time instruction for children employed.	Instruction authorized in lieu of public schools.	Compulsory education for deaf, dumb, and blind children.
If parents can not support a child of compulsory age, the board of education may grant such relief as will enable the child to attend school. Not more than \$3 a week shall be paid a family for one child nor more than \$6 a week for the children of any one family.		Private or parochial school in which the common-school branches are taught.	Parents having control of deaf children between 7 and 18 must send them to some school for the deaf. Any children between 7 and 19 with defective vision must be sent to the Michigan School for the Blind unless the child is educated in a private or parochial school, or is physically or mentally incompetent, or if over 17 is being taught a trade, or if over 18 is employed at the Michigan School for the Blind.
		Private school for the entire time the public schools are in session.	
		Private, parochial, or parish school for not less than three-fourths of the time the school which the child attends is in session.	
The poor authorities shall furnish indigent children necessities to attend school. If parent refuses aid, the child may be committed to the industrial school.		Private or parochial school for time said school is in session; not less than 16 weeks; instruction at home by qualified teacher.	All deaf and blind children of lawful school age shall be sent to the Institute for Deaf and Blind 6 months of each school year for a period of 8 years or until exempt by law, unless taught in same branches at some place.
	A child 14 years of age employed may be required to attend a public evening school for not less than 2 hours a day, 3 days a week, for 20 weeks.	Private or parochial school, the authorities of which shall keep records. Instruction at home by qualified person.	All blind, deaf and dumb persons between the ages of 7 and 18 years are required to attend the institute for the blind or the school for the deaf, unless receiving instruction elsewhere.
		Private school; home instruction in public school branches.	
		Private school approved by the school board for a number of weeks equal to that in which the public schools are in session. Record of attendance shall be kept.	

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

I. Compulsory attendance in the United States.

States.	Compulsory age.	Annual period of required attendance.	Reasons for exemption.
New Jersey..... Sch. Laws, 1911; Secs. Laws, 1913.	7-14 ¹ .	Entire time public school is in session.	(1) If above 12 and has completed the grammar-school course and is regularly employed. If child be under 17 and has completed the grammar-school course and is not regularly employed such child shall attend high school or manual-training school; (2) bodily or mental incapacity; (3) If above 14 and it is necessary for the child to be employed.
New Mexico..... Sch. Laws, 1909.	7-14.	do.	(1) Physical unfitness, certified by a regular practicing physician; (2) If child lives more than 3 miles from a public school.
New York..... Sch. Laws, 1912; Secs. Laws, 1913.	7-14 ¹ .	In cities at least 160 actual days. In other districts time school is in session from Oct. 1 to June 1.	(1) If over 14 and an employment certificate has been granted; (2) physical or mental incapacity.
North Carolina..... Secs. Laws, 1913.	8-12.	4 months.	(1) Physically or mentally incompetent as attested by a legally qualified physician; (2) if child resides 2½ miles from a public school; (3) If, because of extreme poverty, the services of the child are necessary; (4) If the parent is not able to provide books or clothing.
North Dakota..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-15.	Entire time public schools are in session.	(1) If necessary for the child to support the family; (2) completion of branches taught in the public schools; (3) physical or mental condition such as to render attendance impracticable; (4) If there is no school within 2½ miles, except where transportation is furnished for pupils residing within 5 miles.
Ohio..... Secs. Laws, 1913; General Statutes, 1910.	8-16 ² .	Full time; in no case less than 28 weeks.	Physically or mentally incompetent.

¹And 14-16 unless child attended 130 days during preceding year and has completed 5 five grades.
²And 14-16 if not regularly employed.

Ages, period required, exemptions, etc. --Continued.

Relief to children unable to attend on account of poverty.	Part-time instruction for children employed.	Instruction authorized in lieu of public schools.	Compulsory education for deaf, dumb, and blind children.
		Any school in which at least the common school branches are taught.	In each school district where there are 10 or more blind or deaf children who are not now cared for or who can not be cared for in any institution a special class or classes shall be organized for their education.
		May attend private or denominational school if the teaching is equal to that of the public school of the district.	Attendance is required at New Mexico asylum of all deaf and dumb children between 8 and 21. County superintendent shall report all such children to the superintendent of the asylum.
	Every boy between 14 and 16 in a city of the first or second class having an employment certificate but not having completed the course of study for the elementary schools, shall attend public or other evening schools for not less than 6 hours each week for at least 16 weeks, or upon a trade school for 8 hours a week for 16 weeks.	Instruction elsewhere equivalent to that given in the public schools; attendance must be for a like period.	
		Continuous attendance upon any private or church school taught by competent teachers. Said schools must keep records.	
		Private or parochial school approved by the county superintendent teaching common-school branches.	Every parent or other person having control of any deaf, blind, or feeble-minded child between 7 and 21 is required to send for school year such deaf child to the school for the deaf at Devils Lake; and such blind child to the school for the blind at Badgate, and such feeble-minded child to the institution at Grafton.
School board must furnish such relief as may be necessary.	If the board of education establishes part-time day school for the instruction of employed youths over 15, such youths who have not completed the eighth grade must continue their schooling until 16. If regularly employed they are required to attend not more than 8 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. during the school term.	Private or parochial school for the full time school is in session: In no case for less than 24 weeks. Instruction at home by a qualified person.	

* Females, 8-16; males, 8-16; and 8-16 if not employed

I. *Compulsory attendance in the United States—*

States.	Compulsory age.	Annual period of required attendance.	Reasons for exemption.
Oklahoma..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	8-16...	From 3 to 6 months in the discretion of the board.	(1) Mental or physical disability; (2) proficient in the standard studies; (3) employment upon certificate.
Oregon..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	9-15...	Term of district.....	(1) Physically or mentally incompetent; (2) children between 9 and 10 living 14 miles and children over 10 living more than 3 miles from a public school; (3) completion of common-school branches.
Pennsylvania..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-16...	Entire public school term. May be reduced by the board of school directors to not less than 70 per cent of school term.	(1) Mental, physical, or other urgent reasons; (2) if child between 14 and 16 can read and write intelligently and is regularly employed.
Porto Rico..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-14...	Full time.....	(1) Completion of course of study; (2) no school within reasonable distance.
Rhode Island..... Sch. Laws, 1910.	7-15...	Entire time public schools are in session.	(1) Completion of studies taught in the first 8 years in public schools; (2) 14 years of age and lawfully employed; (3) physically or mentally incompetent.
South Carolina..... South Dakota..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-14	No compulsory law. Entire term public schools are in session; district board may decrease to 10 weeks, 12 consecutive.	(1) Completion of common school branches; (2) physically or mentally incompetent.
Tennessee..... Sess. Laws, 1913.	8-14	80 consecutive days, or full term if term is less than 80 days. Full term in separate school systems having a population of 5,000.	(1) Extreme destitution of parents; (2) mentally or physically incapacitated; (3) no school within 2 miles of child's residence and public transportation not provided; (4) completion of elementary school course.
Texas..... Utah..... Sch. Laws, 1911; Sess. Laws, 1907.	8-16	No compulsory law. At least 20 weeks, 10 consecutive. In cities of first and second class 30 weeks, 10 consecutive.	(1) Completion of branches taught in the district schools; (2) physically or mentally incompetent; (3) no school within 24 miles of child's residence; (4) services necessary to support a mother or an invalid father.

¹ And 14-16 if not employed and unable to read and write.

Ages, period required, exemptions, etc.—Continued.

Relief to children unable to attend on account of poverty.	Part-time instruction for children employed.	Instruction authorized in lieu of public schools.	Compulsory education for deaf, dumb, and blind children.
If any widowed mother needs the support of her child under 16, on certificate of the county superintendent the county commissioners may pay to child such sum as may be necessary in lieu of wages.		Private or other schools for same term as public schools.	
		Private or parochial school for same period as public school: Instruction from parent or private teacher, with permission from county superintendent.	Deaf, dumb, and blind children between 8 and 16 are required to attend one of the State institutions, unless taught elsewhere.
If any child is unable to attend school on account of lack of clothing or food, such case shall be reported to any suitable relief agency or to the proper directors of the poor for investigation and relief.		Private school, whose work is in compliance with the provisions of the compulsory attendance act. Instruction by properly qualified private teacher.	
		Any school of recognized standing.	
		A private school or private instruction, if school committee are satisfied that such instruction is substantially equal to that required by law.	Attendance of deaf and dumb children between 7 and 18 at Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf is compulsory unless the child is receiving instruction elsewhere.
		Instruction by a competent person at a private day school for the period the public schools are in session.	Whenever any deaf or blind child of proper age is being deprived of proper education the county judge shall order such child sent to some public or private school for the education of the deaf or blind. Every county superintendent or city superintendent shall send the names of all deaf and blind children to the superintendent of such schools.
		Private or parochial school.	
		Private school for time fixed by law. Home instruction in branches and for period fixed by law.	Parents having control of deaf, dumb, and blind children between 8 and 18 shall send them to the Utah School for the Deaf and the Utah School for the Blind for at least 6 months in each year unless taught at home or unless they have acquired the legal branches or are physically or mentally incompetent.

I. Compulsory attendance in the United States--

States.	Compulsory age.	Annual period of required attendance.	Reasons for exemption.
Vermont..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	8-16	At least 160 days; for entire term if longer than 150 days. If child over 16 is enrolled in a public school, it must attend regularly.	(1) Physically or mentally incompetent; (2) completion of branches taught in the elementary schools; (3) if legally excused.
Virginia..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-12	At least 12 weeks, 6 consecutive.	(1) District school trustees may excuse for cause; (2) weak in body and mind; (3) can read and write; (4) lives more than 2 miles from the nearest public school or more than 1 mile from line of school wagon route; (5) act does not apply to any county, city, or town until qualified voters avail themselves of the provisions thereof.
Washington..... Sch. Laws, 1909; Sess. Laws, 1909.	18-15	Full time public school is in session.	(1) Physically and mentally incompetent; (2) reasonable proficiency in branches taught in the first 8 grades of the public schools.
West Virginia..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	8-15	24 weeks, beginning with the opening of school.	(1) Sickness or death in pupil's family; (2) other reasonable cause; (3) no school within 2 miles.
Wisconsin..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	7-14	In cities of first class, full period; in all other cities not less than 8 months; in towns and villages, not less than 6 months.	(1) Physically or mentally incompetent; (2) no schoolhouse within 2 miles, unless transportation is provided; (3) completion of course of study for first 8 grades.
Wyoming..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	7-14	Entire time public school is in session.	(1) Invalids or others to whom the schoolroom might be injurious; (2) pupils to whom the provisions of this act might work a hardship, excuse to be granted by district board; (3) pupils excluded for legal reasons.

¹ And 15-16 if not regularly employed.

II. Compulsory attendance—Officers.

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
Arizona..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Deputy sheriff, constable, city marshal, or attendance officer.	Inquire into all cases of neglect of duties; secure prosecution.		
Arkansas..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Attendance officers.	Serve notice upon parents; arrest without warrant; serve subpoenas.	Board of education.	In any city or district having 10,000 or more population the board may establish truant schools.

ATTENDANCE LAWS.

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Ages, period required, exemptions, etc.—Continued.

Relief to children unable to attend on account of poverty.	Part-time instruction for children employed.	Instruction authorized in lieu of public schools.	Compulsory education for deaf, dumb, and blind children.
		Otherwise furnished the instruction required by law.	Board of civil authority of towns must return the number of deaf, dumb, and blind between 5 and 14 to the county clerk and he report to the governor, who designates beneficiaries to be sent to institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind.
	Two weeks' attendance at half-time or night school shall be considered equivalent to an attendance of one week at a day school.	Private school.	
		Private school for time public schools are in session.	Parents of the deaf or blind are required to send them each year to the State school for the deaf and the blind.
		Instructed elsewhere if thoroughly and systematically for legal period of time.	
	Whenever any evening school or continuation school is established in any town for minors between 14 and 16 working under permit, every such child shall attend not less than 5 hours per week for 6 months in each year. Every employer is required to make a reduction in hours of not less than the number of hours the minor is required to attend school.	Approved private or parochial schools, keeping a record of attendance open to the inspection of the truant officer.	Upon application by the board of education of any village or city to the State superintendent he may grant permission to establish and maintain one or more schools for the deaf and blind. Any parent having a child between 6 and 16 incapacitated for attending a common school shall send such child to some special school for at least 8 months during any school year.
		Private or parochial school for period public schools are in session.	

And 14-16 if not regularly employed.

parental schools, penalties, etc.

Period of commitment of child.	Paroles.	Penalties for violations.	Census.	Teachers reports of absence
		Parent, \$5 to \$25; officers not more than \$50.	Census marshal shall take census of all children, showing numbers attending public school, private school, and no school. Required to visit each house.	
		Parent, \$10 to \$25.		

II. Compulsory attendance—Officers.

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
California..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Attendance officer, board of education, or board of trustees; 1 attendance officer required for each 20,000 census children in any city.		Board of education.	Board of education of any school district having 600 census children may establish parental schools; two or more districts may unite.
Colorado..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Truant officer.....	Vested with police powers, authority to enter factories, etc., where children are employed; shall institute proceedings against violators; shall keep a record of his transactions; shall petition the county court to inquire into cases of habitual truancy.	Board of school directors.	Shall be established in each city having 100,000 inhabitants or more; may be established in cities having a population between 25,000 and 100,000. Parent and guardian must bear cost of maintenance.
Connecticut..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Truant officers, the police in cities, and bailiffs, constables, and sheriffs.	Police, bailiffs, constables, and sheriffs shall arrest all boys between 7 and 16 who habitually wander about the streets or loiter in public places during school hours and may question any boy under 16 during such hours.	By every town and the mayor and alderman of every city.	Any habitual truant may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction in the city, borough, or town, or if the child be not less than 10, to a State institution.
Delaware..... Sch. Laws, 1906.	Attendance officer.	Arrest without warrant those who fail to attend school; proceed against offending parents.	Board of education and school committees.	Truant and incorrigible pupils may be sentenced for a definite time to proper State institution.
Dist. Columbia.. U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, Part I, 1906-1907.	Truant officers.....	Carry out provision of this act; visit places where minor children are employed; demand as often as twice a year from all employers a list of children employed, with their ages.	Board of education.	Board of education may establish ungraded schools for habitual truants or for incorrigibles.
Florida.....	None.....	No compulsory law.		
Georgia.....	do.....	do.....		
Hawaii..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Deputy sheriff.....	Visit not less than once each week each public school to secure the names of children absenting themselves.		
Iaaho..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Probation officer.....	Serve notice upon parents to place such children in school as been reported by the county superintendent.	Probate courts	
Illinois..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Truant officers.....	Report all violations to the board of education, enter complaint against and prosecute all persons who appear guilty of such violation, arrest truants and any child of school age that habitually haunts public places.	Board of education.	In cities having 100,000 population or more, one or more truant schools shall be established; may be established in cities having 25,000 to 100,000 population.

ATTENDANCE LAWS.

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parental schools, penalties, etc.—Continued.

Period of commitment of child.	Paroles.	Penalties for violations.	Census.	Teachers' reports of absence.
Not to exceed remainder of current year.	Parent may give bond that child will attend regularly.	Parent, not more than \$10 for first offense or imprisonment not more than 5 days; not less than \$10 for each subsequent offense, or imprisonment 5 to 25 days.		
Until 14 years of age unless sooner discharged.	Board of education shall establish rules, but no child may be paroled in less than 4 weeks of commitment.		Secretary of board of directors shall take a census of all persons over 6 and under 21.	
Not more than 3 years.		Parent, fine not to exceed \$5; each week's failure is a distinct offense.	Committee of each school district shall ascertain the name and age of every person over 4 and under 16, and whether attending school or employed.	
		Parent, not more than \$2 for first offense, nor more than \$5 for each subsequent offense.	Assessors make a list of all children between 7 and 14.	Each teacher at the close of each school month shall report to the attendance officer and the county superintendent the names of all absentees.
Until satisfactory evidence of improvement.		Parent, not more than \$20.		
		Parent, \$5 to \$50 or imprisonment not more than 2 months.		
		Parent, fine not to exceed \$300 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Clerk of board of trustees required to enumerate all children 8-18; teachers shall check enrollment list against census list.	At the beginning of each month teachers shall report to the county superintendent all unlawful absentees of the previous month.
May be committed until 14.	No child shall be paroled in less than 4 weeks of date of commitment.	Parents, \$5 to \$20, with cost of suit.		

II. Compulsory attendance—Officers.

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
Indiana..... Sch. Laws, 1913.	Truant officers....	May enter any place where children are employed to determine whether they are employed in violation of the child-labor law; enforce the provisions of the compulsory school act.	County school board or boards of separate districts and cities.	All common school corporations are empowered to maintain a separate school for incorrigible and truant children. Any habitual truant may be sentenced to one of the State institutions for boys or girls.
Iowa..... Sch. Laws, 1911; Sess. Laws, 1913.	Truant officers; board of directors. In school corporations of 20,000 or more the board of directors shall appoint one or more truant officers, and in other school corporations they may appoint truant officers.	Enforce the compulsory school law, sue, and institute criminal proceedings against violators.	Board of directors.	Board of directors of any school corporation may establish truant schools or set apart separate rooms for habitual truants. If child is habitually vagrant or incorrigible, he may be committed to one of the State industrial schools.
Kansas..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers....	Shall see that the provisions of compulsory attendance act are observed; serve notices upon delinquent parents and make complaints, if necessary, in juvenile court.	Boards of education in cities of first and second class. County superintendents shall divide counties into truant districts, and the board of county commissioners shall, upon the nomination of the county superintendent, appoint a truant officer for each district.	
Kentucky..... Sch. Laws, 1912; Sess. Laws, 1912.	Truant officers. In each city of the first, second, third, and fourth class at least 1 for 10,000 census children; 1 in each city with less than 10,000 school census children.	In cities of the first class, must not engage in any other occupation during time school is in session each year; shall examine into cases of truancy, serve notices on parents, proceed against delinquent children and parents, report all violations of the child-labor law.	Board of education.	The school officials of any city of the first or second class may establish one or more parental schools.
Louisiana..... (For parish of Orleans.) Sch. Laws, 1912.	Truant officers....	Have full police powers, authority to serve warrants and to enter factories and other places where children may be employed; serve notice on parents, make complaint against parents in proper court.	Board of school directors.	

parental schools, penalties, etc.--Continued.

Period of commitment of child.	Paroles.	Penalties for violations.	Census.	Teachers' reports of absence.
		Parent, \$1 to \$25 or imprisonment 2 to 30 days; attendance officers, \$5 for each failure.	An annual school census is required; the enumerators shall record place and date of birth of every child enumerated.	
		Parent, \$3 to \$20; any officer, \$10 to \$20.	Officers taking school census shall ascertain the number of children of ages 7 to 16, inclusive, in their respective districts, the number of such children not attending school, and if possible the cause of failure to attend school.	
		Parent, \$5 to \$25.....	The enumerator of the school census shall record the name, place, and date of birth of every child enumerated.	Every teacher is required, before receiving each month's salary, to make a report to the county superintendent or to the city superintendent of all pupils who have been truant or habitually absent during the month.
	Child may be paroled subject to the visitation of a probation officer; no child shall be released in less than 4 weeks nor unless the court is satisfied that it will attend school regularly.	Parent, \$5 to \$20 for the first offense, \$10 to \$50 for every subsequent offense, and cost of suit.	Truant officers in cities of first, second, third, and fourth class shall furnish the principal of each school a list of all children between 7 and 17.	The principal of each school in cities of first, second, third, or fourth class shall report each day to the city superintendent or a truant officer all children absent without lawful excuse. Teachers shall report to sub-district trustees and to county board the names of all parents failing to comply with compulsory school law.
		Parent, not more than \$5 for first offense nor more than \$10 for each subsequent offense; in default of payment of fines, imprisonment not exceeding 5 days.		

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

11. Compulsory attendance—Officers,

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
Maine..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers....	Inquire into all cases of neglect of duty on part of parents in not keeping their children in school; report results to the superintendent of school committee; prosecute any person neglecting to send his children to school, if so ordered by the school committee or superintendent; arrest and take pupils irregular in attendance to school, when directed by the school committee; may visit factories, etc., to ascertain whether minors under 15 are employed; may execute warrants.	Each city and town shall annually elect one or more truant officers.	On complaint of truant officer an habitual truant, if a boy, may be committed to the State school for boys, or if a girl, to the State industrial school for girls.
Maryland..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	do.....	To arrest without warrant any truant and deliver truant to parent or teacher; visit all establishments where minors are employed.	Boards of school commissioners.	Parental schools may be established for habitual truants; 2 or more counties may jointly establish a parental school.
Massachusetts..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	do.....	Inquire into all cases arising under the compulsory attendance act; make complaints and serve legal processes relating to compulsory school attendance; have oversight of children placed on probation; apprehend and take to school, without warrant, any truant or absentee.	School committees.	County commissioners of each county, with exception, are required either separately or jointly with the commissioners of other counties to maintain a truant school.
Michigan..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers; police.	Have all the powers of a deputy sheriff and perform the duties of truant officer in all districts of the county; county truant officer, when directed by the county commissioner to do so, shall inspect the outhouses in primary districts and order repairs.	County commissioners of schools; city boards of education; boards in graded school districts. In cities having organized police force, the police authorities shall detail one or more members at the request of school board as truant officers.	May be established in graded or city district by school board. Every boy between 10 and 16 and every girl between 10 and 17 convicted of habitual truancy or of frequenting disreputable places may be committed to a State institution.

parental schools, penalties, etc.—Continued.

Period of commitment of child.	Paroles.	Penalties for violations.	Census.	Teachers' reports of absence.
		Parent, fine not to exceed \$25, imprisonment not to exceed 30 days; any city or town neglecting to elect a truant officer and truant officer neglecting required duties, fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$20.	Superintendent of every town must make returns annually to the State superintendent of number of persons between 5 and 21.	
For such period as board may prescribe.		Parent, fine not exceeding \$5 for each offense.	Police commissioners of Baltimore City shall make a record of name, age, color, and sex of every child between 6 and 16, and the place and year and month when such child last attended school.	The head teacher of every school shall report immediately to the school commissioners or to an attendance officer the names of all children who have been unlawfully absent 3 days.
Until 16 years of age.	A court by whom a child has been convicted may place such child on probation.	Parent, fine not more than \$20.	A school census shall be made of all children between 5 and 15 years of age and of all minors over 14 who can not read at sight and write.	
		Parent, \$5 to \$50 or imprisonment 2 to 90 days, or both.		The last school census shall be compared with the enrollment, and the names of children not in attendance must be reported to city truant officer or county commissioner.

II. Compulsory attendance—Officers.

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
Minnesota. Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers.	Investigate all cases of truancy or non-attendance, make complaints, serve notices, and attend to the enforcement of all laws and regulations respecting truant, incorrigible, and disorderly children and school attendance; may arrest without warrant; make reports to State superintendent.	Board of education.	School boards may maintain ungraded schools for truants, etc., between 8 and 18. If such school is inadequate to secure attendance the child may be committed to the State training school.
Mississippi. Sch. Laws, 1911.	None.	No compulsory law.	School boards in cities or districts of 1,000 or more population.	May be established in cities or districts having 10,000 or more population. For every child committed \$10 per month shall be paid the board of education out of city or county treasury, for support of the child.
Montana. Sch. Laws, 1913.	Truant officers in cities, or constable may be appointed in villages and township districts.	Vested with police powers, the authority to serve warrants and to enter places where children may be employed; take into custody anyone between 8 and 14 or between 14 and 16 unable to read and write, who is not attending school; institute proceedings against parents; keep a record of his transactions; report daily to superintendent of schools or clerk of school board.	Board of trustees.	In districts having population of 25,000 or more there shall be, and in districts having population of less than 25,000 there may be, established industrial schools for habitual truants or incorrigible children.
Nebraska. Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers.	Shall qualify as police officers; shall enforce the compulsory attendance law; may apprehend and take to his home or to some school any child who should be in school.	Board of education.	Boards of education in cities may establish special schools for truants and incorrigibles.
Nevada. Sch. Laws, 1911.	Attendance officer.	Duty of attendance officer, or any peace officer, or any other school officer to arrest during school hours, without warrant, any child between 8 and 16 reported absent from instruction, who shall be delivered to the teacher or parent.	Board of trustees.	Boards of trustees are authorized to establish special schools for habitual truants or for insubordinate pupils.
New Hampshire. Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officer.	To enforce the laws relating to truants and children between 8 and 16 not attending school, and the laws prohibiting the employment of children; may visit manufacturing and	School boards.	

parental schools, penalties, etc.—Continued.

Period of commitment of child	Paroles	Penalties for violations	Census	Teachers' reports of absence
		Parent, fine not less than \$50 or imprisonment not more than 30 days; any school officer, truant officer, teacher, principal, or superintendent, fine not to exceed \$10 or imprisonment not over 10 days.	A complete census of all children between 6 and 16 shall be taken by the clerk of the school board or by some one appointed by the board. Copies of the census must be sent to the county superintendent, and if a city district to the city superintendent, before the first day of school.	Teachers, upon receipt of list of pupils of school age and those excused, shall report names of those not excused who are not attending school.
		Parent, \$10 to \$25 or imprisonment, 2 to 10 days, or both.	Teachers must be furnished a copy of the last enumeration list at the beginning of the term.	The secretary of board in city, town, or village schools, and clerks in other districts, shall file with county superintendent the names of parents not complying with provisions of compulsory attendance act.
	No child shall be released upon parole in less than 3 weeks, nor until the superintendent of such industrial schools satisfied that the child will attend school regularly.	Parent, \$5 to \$20; any officer or principal, \$25 to \$50 for each offense.	District clerk shall make annually a census of all persons between 6 and 21 and a separate census of all children under 6.	Principals and teachers shall report all cases of truancy or incorrigibility as soon as possible.
		Parent, \$5 to \$25.	In taking the annual census, enumerators shall record place and date of birth of each child enumerated, together with the school attended.	Teachers, principals, or superintendent shall report any one violating compulsory attendance act as soon as possible.
Not to exceed the remainder of the school year.		Parent, fine of not more than \$10 or imprisonment for not more than 5 days for first offense, and \$10 to \$50 or imprisonment 5 to 25 days for each subsequent offense.	Board of trustees shall appoint some one to make a census of all children.	
		Parent, \$10 for each offense.	Truant officers or another agent are required to take a census of children between 5 and 16.	

II. *Compulsory attendance—Officers.*

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
New Hampshire (continued).		other establishments to ascertain whether children are unlawfully employed; may demand evidence of age of child.		
New Jersey..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers: police authorities.	Board shall prescribe their duties and make rules and regulations regarding same.	Board of education; police authorities in any municipality shall, upon written request of the board of education, detail one or more members of the police force as truant officers.	Board of education of any school district may maintain a school for children between 7 and 14 who are habitual truants or who are habitually insubordinate.
New Mexico..... Sch. Laws, 1909.	County superintendent shall require directors to enforce the law.			
New York..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Truant officers....	May arrest without warrant any child between 7 and 16 who is a truant, and shall deliver the child to a teacher or if an habitual truant or incorrigible to a police magistrate. May enter any place of business to examine employment certificates.	School authorities in cities, etc.; in all other districts, the town board with approval of district superintendent.	School authorities of any city or school district may establish truant schools for habitual truants or disorderly children between 7 and 16; or such authorities may order such children to be committed to a private institution controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parent.
North Carolina.. Sch. Laws, 1913.	Attendance officer.	An attendance officer shall be appointed for each township to enforce the compulsory school laws and to serve a taker of school census. He shall serve notices upon parents; may visit places of employment; may require birth certificates or affidavit stating child's age; shall keep a record of all notices served, all cases prosecuted, and make an annual report to the county board.	County board of education.	
North Dakota... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officer in cities or school districts of over 500.	Clerk or secretary of the board of education shall notify the county superintendent, who shall lay the case before the State's attorney.	Board of education in cities or districts of over 500 may employ.	

parental schools, penalties, etc.—Continued.

Period of commitment of child.	Paroles.	Penalties for violations.	Census.	Teachers' reports of absence.
For such time as board may prescribe.		Parents punishable as disorderly persons.	Board of education may cause to be taken an exact census of all children between 5 and 18, not more often than once in 5 years.	
		Parent, \$5 to \$25 or imprisonment not more than 10 days.	An enumeration of all unmarried persons between 5 and 21.	
Not to exceed 2 years.	The authorities committing any such child, and school superintendent in cities and districts having such, may parole truant.	Parent, not more than 30 or 60 days' imprisonment for first offense, and for each subsequent offense not over \$50 or imprisonment not over 30 days, or both; the State commissioner of education may withhold one-half of all public moneys for non-enforcement.	In cities of the first class a permanent census board consisting of the mayor, the superintendent of schools, and police commissioner shall ascertain through the police force the residence and employment of all persons between 4 and 18; census shall be amended day by day as changes in residence occur; the school authorities in school districts shall cause a census of all children between 6 and 18.	Shall render weekly reports of absences during compulsory period to attendance officer and to county superintendent.
		Parent, \$5 to \$25 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days; any teacher willfully neglecting to report absence shall have \$5 deducted from his salary for the current month.	The attendance officer shall take an annual census and furnish each superintendent principal, or teacher in charge a copy of the school census.	
		Parent, \$5 to \$20 for first offense and \$10 to \$50 for each subsequent offense, with cost in each case.	The school board shall cause an enumeration of all unmarried persons between 6 and 21.	

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

II. Compulsory attendance—Officers.

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
Ohio. Sess. Laws, 1911, Sch. Laws, 1912.	Truant officers.	Vested with police power; may serve warrants; may enter workshops and all other places where children are employed; may take into custody any youth between 8 and 15, or between 15 and 16 if not attending school; shall institute proceedings against any officer, parent, or corporation violating compulsory attendance laws; shall keep on file names of all children between 15 and 16 to whom age and schooling certificates have been granted who desire employment; shall make daily reports to the superintendent or the clerk of the board.	Board of education.	Truants under 10 years of age may be sent to a children's home; a delinquent child under 17 may be committed, if a boy to a training school for boys, or if a girl to an industrial school for girls.
Oklahoma..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Truant officers in cities, etc.	Enforcement of compulsory attendance act.	Board of education.	
Oregon..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officer; one appointed for districts of the second and third class for each county.	Shall notify parents, investigate all cases of truancy or nonattendance; in counties of less than 100,000 inhabitants he shall act as probation officer and see that the child-labor law is enforced.	District boundary board. In districts of the first class police authorities are required, at request of school board, to detail one or more members as truant officers, but board may appoint any citizen not a police officer.	
Pennsylvania.... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Attendance officers shall be elected in districts of the first, second, or third class, and may be in districts of the fourth class. Any 2 or more districts may join in the appointment of an attendance officer.	Shall have full police power; without warrant, notify parents; have power and authority to enter any place where children are employed and to inspect employment certificates.	Board of school directors.	May be established by board of school directors. Habitual truants or incorrigibles may be sent to reformatory schools or committed to the care of a probation officer by juvenile court.

parental schools, penalties, etc.—Continued.

Period of commitment of child.	Paroles.	Penalties for violations.	Census.	Teachers' reports of absence.
Discharged, on recommendation of trustees.	Judge may commit delinquent child to a probation officer, and may allow the child to remain at home, subject to the visitation officer.	Parent, \$5 to \$20 or imprisonment 10 to 30 days.	Census of all unmarried youth between 6 and 21 shall be taken annually, designating the number between 6 and 8, between 8 and 14, between 14 and 16, and between 16 and 21.	
		Parent, \$10 to \$50.	Board of education shall furnish to superintendent of all public or other schools in cities, or to the teachers in other districts, the names of all children between 8 and 16.	A report required to the board of education not less than 14 nor more than 26 weeks before close of last term of school for the year, which report shall contain the names of all children between 8 and 16 who have attended school and the period of attendance.
		Parent, \$5 to \$25, or imprisonment not less than 2 to 10 days, or both; board, officer, principal, or teacher, \$5 to \$20.	Every district clerk shall enroll annually all persons over 4 and under 20. A copy of the census shall be forwarded the county superintendent.	Every month the census list and the enrollment list must be compared and absences reported to secretary of the district boundary board, or if a district of the first class to the truant officer.
		Parent, fine of not more than \$2 for first offense and not more than \$5 for each succeeding offense; in default, not more than 5 days in jail.	Board of school directors shall cause to be made an enumeration of all children between ages of 8 and 16, and the name of the school the child attends, and the name of the employer, if employed; census list shall be sent to county or district superintendent.	Principal or teacher shall report at once to attendance officer the names of all children who have not appeared for enrollment and from time to time all children who have been absent 3 days.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

II. Compulsory attendance—Officers.

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
Porto Rico..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Municipal author- ities.			
Rhode Island.... Sch. Laws, 1910.	Truant officers....	Clothed with power of special constables; may make complaint of any violation of compulsory attendance act; serve legal processes; visit places where minor children are employed; demand twice a year from all employers a report containing names of all children under 16 employed by them; may make complaint against habitual truants.	School com- mittee.	Children convicted of truancy shall be committed to the Sockanisset School for Boys or to the Oaklawn School for Girls.
South Carolina... South Dakota... Sch. Laws, 1911.	None..... Truant officer in cities and independent districts; county superintendent for all other districts.	No compulsory law... Enforce the provisions of compulsory attendance act; arrest truants and children who habitually haunt public places and have no lawful occupation.	Board of education of city or town independent districts.	Board of education may set aside a room or building for the detention and instruction of habitual truants or insubordinate children.
Tennessee..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers may be elected in any city or town having an independent school system; clerk of board in other districts.	The secretary or clerk shall report to the board at each regular meeting all lists of absences and all excuses and shall bring suit for the board in any case in which said board may order suit to be brought.		The board of education in any city or town having an independent school system may establish truant schools.
Texas..... Utah..... Sch. Laws, 1913.	None..... Truant officer....	No compulsory law... Make complaints and arrest; serve legal process. County truant officer shall be made a deputy sheriff, and city truant officer shall be made a special policeman.	Board of education of county district of the first class, or board of education of any two or more such districts. City boards of education may appoint.	Board of education of any city of the first or second class, or board of education of any 2 or more such cities, or of any county district of the first class, may provide for parental school and for the support and education of the inmate thereof.
Vermont..... Sch. Laws; Gen. Laws, 1913; Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers; the sheriff, deputy sheriffs, constables, and police officers shall also be truant officers ex officio.	Shall inquire into child's nonattendance, notify parents, may stop a child of school age wherever found during school hours and take him to the school he should attend; notify overseer of poor if parents can not provide necessary clothing.	Board of school directors.	Upon conviction of truancy a child may be sentenced to the Vermont Industrial School.

parental schools, penalties, etc.—Continued.

Period of commitment of child.	Paroles.	Penalties for violations.	Census.	Teachers' reports of absence.
Not to exceed period of minority.	Court may defer sentence and place child on probation in custody of a truant officer or probation officer.	Parent, first offense, public reprimand; second offense, not more than \$5; third offense, not more than \$10. Parent, not more than \$20.	School committee or an agent shall annually take a census of all persons between 5 and 15.	
		Parent, \$10 to \$20; school officer or employee, \$10 to \$20.	The clerk of the school district board, or the board of education, shall take an annual census of all children under 21 and over 5; house to house visitation required.	
		Parent, first offense, \$1 for each day child is absent; fine for first offense may, upon payment of costs, be suspended until party is convicted of second offense.	Annual school census required, a copy of which shall be furnished to the person in charge of each school.	At the close of each school month each teacher or principal shall transmit to the clerk of board of education a statement of all absences of children between 8 and 14.
For a term not extending beyond the age of 14 for truant and 16 for neglected children.	May be paroled in accordance with by-law established by the board or boards of education.	Parent guilty of a misdemeanor.	Census made each year of all children 5 to 18, to include number attending public school and number attending private school. Clerk of the board of school directors shall provide the teacher of each school with list of all children required to attend such school.	
Not less than 30 weeks.		Parent, \$5 to \$25; truant officer or other officer authorized to make arrests, not more than \$100.	Clerk of board shall annually make a list of all children of school age and make such report therefrom as the superintendent of education may require; shall deliver a list of such children to the teacher.	Teacher shall notify the truant officer in case a child between 8 and 16, or in case an enrolled child over 16 fails to attend.

II. Compulsory attendance—Officers.

States.	Officers charged with enforcement.	Powers and duties of truant officers.	By whom officers are appointed.	Truant and parental schools—Establishment.
Virginia..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Clerk of district board.	Each district board shall in February and September of each year ascertain the condition of all children between 8 and 12 years of age who are not in attendance at any public school and shall report all violations to its district clerk, who shall proceed to prosecute.		
Washington..... Sch. Laws, 1900.	Attendance officer in incorporated city districts; county superintendent in other districts.	Any attendance officer may be a sheriff, constable, a city marshal, or a regularly appointed policeman. Vested with police powers, authority to make arrests and serve legal processes, to enter places in which children may be employed, to take into custody any child between 8 and 15 who may be a truant, and to conduct such child to his parents or to school; to arrest without warrant; shall keep a record of his transactions, and make reports.	Board of education for incorporated city districts.	
West Virginia... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officer.....	If from personal knowledge or complaint the truant officer believes that any child of compulsory school age has been absent from school for 2 days, he shall immediately give written notice to the parent. If notice is not complied with he shall make complaint against such parent.	Board of education.	
Wisconsin..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Truant officers; sheriff.	In cities of the first class 10 or more truant officers shall be appointed; in all other cities having more than 2,000 population 1 or more, who shall see that the provisions of the compulsory attendance act are enforced. In all cities having less than 2,000 population and in all towns and villages the sheriff shall be truant officer.	Board of education.	
Wyoming..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Truant officer; sheriff.	Give notice to parent that attendance is required of such parent's child; make and file complaints against parents.	District board in a city or town of more than 2,500 inhabitants may appoint.	

parental schools, penalties, etc.—Continued.

Period of commitment of child.	Paroles.	Penalties for violations.	Census.	Teachers' reports of absence.
		Parent, \$2 to \$10 for the first offense and \$5 to \$20 for each subsequent offense; clerk of district board, \$5 to \$10.	Clerk of each district board shall take a census of all persons between 7 and 21 every five years.	
		Parent, not more than \$25.	The district clerk or secretary shall provide the teacher with a copy of the last census of school children; census of all persons between 5 and 21 shall be taken by the secretary or by enumerators appointed by him.	Every teacher shall report to the truant officer, principal, or superintendent all cases of truancy or incorrigibility.
		Parent, \$2 for the first offense, \$5 for each subsequent offense.	Enumeration to be taken and reported in separate classes; all youth between 6 and 16, all between 16 and 21, and all between 8 and 16, and, in districts containing kindergartens, all between 4 and 6.	Teachers in ungraded schools and principals and superintendents in graded and high schools shall report to truant officers all cases of violation and shall furnish information and reports for a hearing.
		Parent, \$5 to \$50, with costs, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 3 months, or both; any official or teacher, \$5 to \$25.	Census of all children over 4 and under 20, one copy to be delivered to head teacher.	Teachers shall report attendance and enrollment.
		Parent, \$3 to \$25 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days.	Clerk of each school district to furnish the sheriff or constable a list of names of children of compulsory school age.	At the close of the first week of school each teacher shall forward a list of pupils attending to the proper official. When pupil has been absent 3 days without valid excuse, or is habitually absent or tardy, teacher shall make written report to the truant officer.

III. CHILD LABOR.—*Employments prohibited.*

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Alabama..... Sen. Laws, 1911.	Under 12: In any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment. Between 12 and 16: Unless such child shall attend school 8 weeks in every year of employment, 6 of which shall be consecutive.	Under 14: Not more than 60 hours a week; between 16 and 18, not more than 8 hours a night; under 16, not between 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.	Under 18: Affidavit from parent stating date and place of birth of child.
Arizona..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Under 14: In any mill, factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, tenement house, store, business office, telegraph or telephone office, restaurant, bakery, barber shop, apartment house, bootblack stand or parlor, or in the distribution or transportation of merchandise or messages, or in any business whatsoever during school hours. Under 16: Sewing machine belts; adjusting belts; oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery; operating circular or hand saws; and other dangerous machinery; the preparing of any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used, etc. Under 18: Extra hazardous occupations.	Boys under 16 and girls under 18: Not more than 48 hours a week, nor more than 8 hours a day, nor before 7 a. m. or after 7 p. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling, showing that the child is 14.
Arkansas..... Sen. Laws, 1910; Kirby's Digest, 1904.	Between 8 and 14: In any mine, factory, workshop, mercantile, or in any manner during school hours.	Under 14: Between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. or for more than 60 hours a week or more than 10 hours a day.	Affidavit of parent, certifying age and date of birth, filed with employer. Under 14: A certificate of school attendance.
California..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Under 15: In any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, place of amusement, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. A permit may be granted a child over 12 years of age to work upon the sworn statement of his parents that they (parents) are incapacitated for labor through illness.	Under 18: Not more than 9 hours a day, nor between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.	Between 15 and 16: Age and schooling certificate filed with employer.
Colorado..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Under 14: At any gainful occupation in any theater, concert hall, or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold, or in any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, elevator, factory, or workshop, or as messenger or driver thereof; nor at any gainful work when the public schools are in session. Under 17: To be exhibited, used, or employed as an actor or performer in any concert hall or room where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away; or in any variety theater, or for any business or vocation injurious to the morals or dangerous to the life or limb of the child, such as mining, adjusting belts to machinery, operating planers, etc.	Under 14: Before 7 a. m., or after 8 p. m.; not more than 8 hours a day for any one under 16.	Between 14 and 16: Age and school certificate.

ATTENDANCE LAWS.

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hours of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
Parent; filed with employer, probate judge, or State inspector.	Affidavit of parent.				State prison inspector.	Employer, fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.
Superintendent of city, county, or town schools.	School record, passport, birth certificate, baptismal certificate, affidavit of parent.	Read and write legibly, simple sentences in the English language, and instruction equivalent to 5 yearly grades in the common school branches.			Factory and other duly authorized inspectors, and school attendance officers.	Employer, fine of \$5 to \$200 or imprisonment 10 to 30 days.
		Read or write his or her name and simple sentences in English.				Any violator, fine of \$5 to \$10.
Superintendent of schools of the city or by a person authorized by the local school trustee.	School census, certificate of birth or baptism, public register of birth, or some other manner.	Read English at sight, write legibly and correctly simple English sentence, unless a regular attendant for the then current term at a regularly conducted night school.		Over 12: Permit signed by the principal, vice principal, or secretary of the school board.	Commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, school district authorities.	Every person authorized to sign employment certificate, \$5 to \$50 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both; employer, \$50 to \$200, or imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or both.
Superintendent of schools, or if there is no superintendent, by some one authorized by the school board.	Last school census, certificate of birth or baptism, register of birth with town clerk records of the public or parochial schools; affidavit.	Read at sight and write legibly simple sentences, unless a regular attendant at an evening school.			State factory inspector; truant officers.	Parent or guardian, \$5 to \$25; persons authorized to sign the employment certificate, \$5 to \$100; employer, \$5 to \$100; second violation by anyone, \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment not to exceed 90 days, or both.

III. CHILD LABOR.—Employments prohibited, hours

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Connecticut..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Under 14: In any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment; under 16, all dangerous machinery, dangerous or poisonous acids, explosives, etc.; under 18, as operator of elevator running at a speed of over 200 feet a minute.	Under 16: Not more than 58 hours in any calendar week.	Between 14 and 16: An age and school certificate filed with employer.
Delaware..... Sess. Laws, 1913.	Under 12: In any cannery or packing establishment other than those engaged in canning or packing fruits and vegetables. Under 14: In any mill, factory, workshop, merchantile or mechanical establishment, tenement house, manufactory or workshop, office, office building, restaurant, boarding house, bakery, barber shop, hotel, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, laundry, or as a driver, or in any brick or lumber yard, or in the construction and repair of buildings, or in the transmission of messages, or with dangerous machinery, or in any occupation when the public schools are in session. Under 15: In occupations dangerous to the life or limb or injurious to the health or morals.	Under 16: Not more than 6 days a week nor more than 54 hours a week, nor before 7 a. m., or after 6 p. m.	Under 16: A certificate of age and schooling filed with employer; on termination of employment certificate to be returned to the official issuing it.
Dist. Columbia..... Statutes, 1911.	Under 14: In any factory, workshop, merchantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph or telephone office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, club, theater, bowling alley, laundry, bootblack stand, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, or at any work for wages during the hours the public schools are in session; judge of juvenile court may permit a child between 12 and 14 to work if parents actually need the support of the child.	Under 14: not before 6 a. m., nor after 7 p. m.; not more than 8 hours a day, nor more than 48 hours a week.	Under 16: Age and schooling certificate filed with employer; permit to sell papers in public places required.
Florida..... Statutes, 1906.	Under 14: In occupations dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals. Under 15: Except with consent of those having lawful control, for more than 60 days.	Not over 10 hours a day.	
Georgia..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Under 16: In any factory or manufacturing establishment. Under 12: Unless parents are dependent upon child for support. Under 14: Except as above, unless child has certain educational qualifications.	Under 14: Not in any factory between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Affidavit from parent certifying to the age of the child and attendance at school filed with employer.
Idaho..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Under 14: In any mine, factory, workshop, merchantile establishment, store, telegraph or telephone office, laundry, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, nor in any such business.	Under 16: Not before 6 a. m., nor after 9 p. m., nor more than 54 hours a week, nor more than 9 hours a day.	Between 14 and 16: Employer shall keep a record of the names, ages, and place of residence.

of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
Secretary of State board of education, or a school superintendent, etc.	The person issuing the certificate may require an affidavit from the parent.	To read with facility, to write legibly simple sentences, to perform the operations of the fundamental rules of arithmetic.	School authorities may cause any child to be examined by a reputable physician.		State factory inspector; State board of education, school visitors, school boards.	Every person employing or permitting the employment of not more than \$100.
Superintendent of city of Wilmington or by superintendents of the counties or some one authorized by them.	Birth certificate, passport, baptismal certificate, school census, affidavit.	Read intelligently and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.		Vacation certificates permit the child to work the entire year, excepting when required to attend school.	Factory inspector.	Anyone employing or permitting a child to work \$5 to \$50 for first offense; \$50 to \$200 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days for second offense; for third offense, not less than \$200, or imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or both. Any person authorized to issue employment certificates, \$5 to \$100.
Superintendent of public schools or one authorized by him.	Certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record, register of birth, or affidavit of parent.	Read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language; must have attended school at least 130 days during the school year previous to applying for such school record.	The person issuing the certificate must certify that the child is physically able to perform the work he or she intends to do.		Inspectors and truant officers.	Whoever employs or permits a child to be employed, not more than \$50; every person authorized to sign the certificate, not more than \$50.
						Employer, not over \$20 or imprisonment not over 60 days.
		Write his or her name and simple sentences, and shall have attended school for 12 weeks of the preceding year, 6 weeks of which must have been consecutive.				Employer or parent; prescribed in section 1039 of the Penal Code of Georgia, 1886.
		Read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and has received			Probation officers or school trustees.	Employer and parent, not more than \$50; for theatrical employment \$50 to \$200 or imprisonment.

III. CHILD LABOR.—Employments prohibited, hours

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Idaho (contd.).	during public school hours. Under 16: Unless he meets educational requirements. Under 18: in theatrical performances or in any business injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of the child.		
Illinois..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Under 14: In any theater, concert hall, or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold, or in any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factory or workshop, or as messenger or driver thereof, or at any employment for wages while the public schools are in session. Under 18: In extra hazardous occupations, such as oiling machinery, operating circular saws, etc.	Under 14: Not more than 8 hours a day nor before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m. Under 16: Not more than 48 hours a week, nor more than 8 hours a day, nor before 7 a. m. or after 7 p. m.	Between 14 and 16: Certificate of age and schooling.
Indiana..... Sess. Laws, 1911 and 1913.	Under 14: In any gainful occupation other than farm work or domestic service. Children between 12 and 14 may work in canneries between June 1 and October 1. Under 16: In any tobacco warehouse, cigar or other tobacco factory, hotel, theater, or place of amusement, or in any employment injurious to health or morals. Under 16: In the operation of dangerous machinery. Boys under 16 and girls under 18: In any brewery, distillery, saloon, concert hall, or any other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped, or bottled, or in dipping, dyeing, or packing matches or manufacture of explosives. Girls under 18: In any capacity that requires constant standing.	Under 16: Not more than 48 hours a week nor more than 8 hours a day without the written consent of the parent, but in no event more than 64 hours a week or 9 hours a day; not before 7 a. m. nor after 6 p. m.	Between 14 and 16: Age and schooling certificate.
Iowa..... Sess. Laws, 1906.	Under 14: In any mine, manufacturing establishment, factory, mill, shop, laundry, slaughter house, or packing house, or in any store or mercantile establishment where more than 8 persons are employed, or in operating any freight or passenger elevator. Under 16: In any occupation where life and health are endangered.	Under 16: Not before 6 a. m. nor after 9 p. m.; not more than 10 hours a day, exclusive of noon intermission.	Employer required to post a list of children under 16, giving name, date of birth and date when employed.

of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
		instruction in spelling, English grammar, and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions or has similar attainment in another language.				not exceeding 6 months or both.
Superintendent of schools or some one authorized by him.	Last school census; certificate of birth or baptism; register of birth, records of public or parochial schools; affidavit of parent.	Read at sight and write legibly simple sentences, unless the child is a regular attendant at an evening school.			Factory inspector.	Parents, \$5 to \$25; employer, \$5 to \$100; person authorized to sign employment certificate, \$5 to \$100.
Executive officer of the common school corporation.	Certificate of birth or baptism, passport, or first-school enumeration in which the age of the child appears, or by affidavit.	Passed the fifth grade.	Official issuing certificate certifies that child is physically fit.		Inspector.	Any violator, \$5 to \$200, to which may be added imprisonment for not more than 10 days; second offense, imprisonment 10 to 30 days.
					Commissioner of bureau of labor statistics, factory inspectors, State mine inspectors, county attorneys, mayors, chiefs of police, city and town marshals, sheriffs, or anyone authorized by the judge of a court of records.	Employer and parent, not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days.

III. CHILD LABOR.—Employments prohibited, hours

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Kansas..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Under 14: In any factory, workshop not owned or operated by the child's parent, any theater, or packing house, or operating elevators, or in or about any mine or in any business or service whatever during public-school hours. Under 16: In any occupation or at any place dangerous or injurious to life, limb, health, or morals.	Under 16: Not more than 8 hours a day nor more than 48 hours in a week, nor before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m.	Under 16: Employers shall obtain an age certificate.
Kentucky..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Under 14: In any factory, workshop, mine, mercantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, or in any business or service whatever during public-school hours. Under 16: In any occupation dangerous or injurious to limb, health, or morals.	Under 14: Not more than 60 hours a week nor more than 10 hours a day, nor before 7 a. m. or after 7 p. m.	Employer must keep on file an employment certificate of children between 14 and 16.
Louisiana..... Sess. Laws, 1906.	Boys under 12 and girls under 14: In any factory, mill, warehouse, workshop, or manufacturing establishment.	Under 13: Not more than 10 hours a day nor more than 60 hours a week, 1 hour a day being allowed for dinner.	
Maine..... Sch. Laws, 1913.	Under 14: In any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, telephone or telegraph office, or in the delivery and transmission of telephone or telegraph messages.	Females under 18 or males under 16: Not more than 10 hours in a day nor more than 58 hours in a week.	Between 14 and 16: An age and schooling certificate.
Maryland..... Sess. Laws, 1912.	Under 12: In any cannery or packing establishment, store, office, boarding house, place of amusement, club, or in the distribution, transmission, or sale of merchandise. Under 14: In any mill, factory, mechanical establishment, tenement house, manufactory or workshop, office building, restaurant, bakery, barber shop, hotel, apartment house, bootblack establishment, public stable, garage, laundry, or as a driver, or in any brick or lumber yard, or in the construction and repair of buildings, or as a messenger for telegraph, telephone, or message companies. Under 16: In connection with dangerous machinery or in any occupation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals. Under 18: In blast furnaces, docks or wharves, electric wires, elevators, hoisting machines or dynamos, cleaning machinery, switch tending, motormen, etc.		Under 16: Employment certificate.

of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
School officials certify to census record.	School census; affidavit of parent to employer.				State factory inspector, State inspector of mines.	Employer, \$25 to \$100 or imprisonment 30 to 90 days.
Superintendent of schools or, if none, by the county superintendent of schools.	School record, passport, certificate of birth or baptism, record of birth, affidavit of parent.	Read and write simple sentences in the English language.			Labor inspector.	Parent or employer, not more than \$50. For every day such employment continues after notice, \$5 to \$20.
Superintendent of schools.	Town clerk's record, certificate of baptism, passport, or other document satisfactory to the superintendent.	Read at sight and write simple sentences in the English language, and perform simple arithmetical problems involving the fundamental processes.	Persons issuing certificate may require a health certificate.		Factory inspector.	Employer, \$10 to \$25 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.
In Baltimore by the chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics. In the counties by the county superintendent of schools.	Birth certificate, passport, school census affidavit of parent.	Read intelligently and legibly simple sentences in the English language and has completed a course of study equivalent to five yearly grades in reading, spelling, writing, English language and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operation of arithmetic up to and including fractions.	Certificate signed by a physician that child is physically able to do the work applied for.	Vacation certificate entitles child of 12 to work except when school is in session.	Commissioner of labor.	Employer or parent, \$1 to \$50. Those authorized to sign age and schooling certificate, \$25 to \$50.
					Factory inspectors, attendance officers.	Employer or parent, not more than \$50 for first offense, and not more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days for second offense. Those issuing certificates not more than \$100.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

III. CHILD LABOR.—*Employments prohibited, hours*

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Massachusetts... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Under 14: In any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment, or in any work while the public schools are in session. Minors to whom this law applies may work on Saturdays between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m.	Under 14: Not before 6 a. m. nor after 7 p. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling certificate
Michigan..... Sess. Laws, 1911.	Under 14: In any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, mine, bowling alley, theater, passenger or freight elevator, factory or workshop, telegraph or messenger service. Under 16: In any theater, variety show, moving-picture show, burlesque show, or other kind of playhouse, music or dance hall, pool room or billiard room; may be employed by traveling theatrical companies for acting a part. Females under 21 and males under 18: In any employment or where their health may be injured or morals depraved. Under 21: In any theater, concert hall, or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold.	Males under 18: Not more than an average of 9 hours a day or 64 hours a week, nor more than 10 hours a day. Under 16: Not between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Under 16: Permit.
Minnesota..... Sch. Laws, 1911; Sess. Laws, 1913.	Under 14: In any factory, mill, or workshop, in any mine, in the construction of any building, or about any engineering work, or in any employment during the school term except for theatrical exhibitions or concerts on consent of mayor or president of the council. Under 16: In any employment dangerous to the life, health, or morals of such children.	Under 16: Not more than 60 hours in a week nor more than 10 hours in a day, or before 7 a. m. or after 7 p. m.	Between 14 and 16: Age and schooling certificate.

of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
Superintendent of schools.	Certificate of birth or baptism, town clerk's register, other evidence under oath.	Read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.	Person issuing certificate must have a certificate from a physician, or a written record in the schools made within a year regarding child's health.		Inspector of factories and truant officers.	Employer or parent, not more than \$300 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both. For every day after notice has been served, \$20 to \$100, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months. For forging a certificate, \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment for not less than 3 months nor more than 1 year, or both fine and imprisonment.
Superintendent of schools or county commissioner of schools.	Passport, record of birth or baptism or other religious record. If none of these can be produced, a statement from a physician of the board of health certifying the age of the child.	Attendance 100 days during year previous to arriving at 14 or during year previous to applying for certificate; read intelligently and write legibly; satisfactory completion of fourth grade.	Physician officially connected with the board of health in doubtful cases.	Limited vacation permits granted. Child to report once a month to person who issued permit.	Factory inspectors.	Any violator, \$10 to \$100 or imprisonment 10 to 90 days.
Superintendent of schools or, if none, by chairman of school board.	School record, birth certificate or affidavit of parent.	Read and write simple sentences in English; instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, and geography, and familiarity with the fundamental operation in arithmetic, including fractions.	In doubtful cases of physical fitness the medical officer of the board of health.		Commissioner of labor.	Employer or parent, not more than \$50; for every day after being notified, \$5 to \$25.

III. CHILD LABOR.—Employments prohibited, hours

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Mississippi..... Sess. Laws, 1912.	Boys under 12 or girls under 14: In any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment or cannery. Under 18: In any occupation without consent of parent.	Boys under 16 or girls under 18: Not more than 8 hours in a day or more than 48 hours in a week, or between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Affidavit of parent to employer that child is 16.
Missouri..... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Boys under 10 and girls under 16: Selling newspapers, etc. Under 14: In any gainful occupation, except at agricultural pursuits and in domestic service. Under 16: In any employment dangerous to life and limb or injurious to the health or morals.	Under 16: Not more than 48 hours in a week nor more than 8 hours a day, not between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling certificate.
Montana..... Sch. Laws, 1913.	Under 14: In any employment while the public schools are in session.	.....	do.
Nebraska..... Sess. Laws, 1907.	Under 14: In any theater, concert hall, or place of amusement, or any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or in any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factory or workshop, or as a messenger or driver thereof, or in any business or service when the public schools are in session. Under 16: In any work dangerous to the life or limb, or in which the child's health or morals may be injured.	Under 17: Not more than 48 hours a week nor more than 8 hours a day, nor before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling.
Nevada..... Rev. Laws, 1912, 6823-4.	Males under 14 and females under 16: In any store, shop, factory, mine, or any inside employment not connected with farm or house work. Under 18: In any mendicant occupation, indecent or immoral exhibition or practice; any practice or exhibition dangerous or injurious to life, limb, health, or morals, as messenger for delivering communications or merchandise to any house of prostitution, etc.	.....	Males under 14 and females under 16: Written permit.
New Hampshire. Sess. Laws, 1911: Sess. Laws, 4913.	Under 14: In any mill, factory, workshop, quarry, mercantile establishment, tenement house, manufactory or workshop, store, business office, telegraph or telephone office, restaurant, bakery, hotel, barber shop, apartment house, bootblack stand or parlor, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages.	Boys under 16 and girls under 18, in other than domestic service or work on the farm: Not more than 58 hours a week nor more than 11 hours a day, nor between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling.

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of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
					Sheriff of county; county health officers.	Employer or parent, \$50 to \$100 or imprisonment 10 to 60 days, or both. Failure of employer to give information, \$10 to \$100.
Superintendent of schools or, if none, by some one authorized by the board.	School record, passport, certificate of birth or baptism, affidavit of parent.	Read and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.	Persons issuing certificate may request a medical officer of the board of health or a licensed physician to determine physical fitness.		Factory inspector.	Violation of any provisions, fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.
Superintendent of schools in other districts clerk of board of trustees.	Some satisfactory proof.	Read intelligently and write legibly the English language.			Truant officers.	Any violator, \$25 to \$50.
Superintendent of schools or, if none, by some one authorized by the school district officers.	School record, passport, certificate of birth or baptism or other religious or official record, affidavit of parent.	Read and write legibly simple sentences in English.	In doubtful cases of physical fitness, a medical officer of the board of health, or a physician approved by the State board of inspectors.		Deputy commissioner of labor, truant officer, and county attorney.	Employer and parent, not more than \$50 for first offense; for every day employed after notice has been served, \$5 to \$20; persons authorized to sign certificates, not more than \$50.
Judge of county district court.						Employer or parent, guilty of misdemeanor.
Superintendent of schools or, if none, by a person authorized by school board.	School record, passport, certificate of birth or baptism, or public record.	Completed course of study presented for the elementary schools.	Certificate from a medical officer of the board of health, or a physician designated by school board.		Truant officers; State factory inspector.	Employer or parent, \$5 to \$200 or imprisonment 10 to 20 days, or both; for every day, after notice \$5 to \$20; persons authorized to sign certificates, \$5 to \$200 or imprisonment; superintendents of schools, \$5 to \$25.

III. CHILD LABOR.—*Employments prohibited, hours*

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
New Jersey..... Sess. Laws, 1904, 1911, 1913.	Under 14: In any factory, workshop, mill or place where manufacture is carried on; or in any mercantile establishment during school hours. Under 21, in any first-class city or under 18 in other municipalities: As messenger for any telegraph, telephone, or messenger corporation, etc., before 5 a. m. or after 10 p. m.	Under 16, in any factory workshop, or mill: Not more than 10 hours a day or 55 hours a week, or before 6 a. m. or after 6 p. m.; in any mercantile establishment not more than 58 hours a week or between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling.
New Mexico..... Sch. Laws, 1912.	Boys under 10 and girls under 16: Selling newspapers, magazines, or periodicals in any public place. Under 14: In any factory, in any business or service whatever during public-school hours. Under 16: In any mercantile establishment, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, theater or other place of amusement, bowling alley, barber shop, shoe-polishing establishment, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages.	Under 16: Not more than 6 days or 54 hours a week nor more than 9 hours a day, nor between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. In cities of the first class, not after 7 p. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling.
North Carolina... Sch. Laws, 1913.	Under 12: In any factory or manufacturing establishment. Between 12 and 13: In any factory except as an apprentice, and then only after having attended school 4 months in preceding 12.	Under 16: Not between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Under 16: Certificate of age and schooling.
North Dakota... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Under 14: In any mine, factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, or in any business whatever during the hours the public schools are in session. Under 16: In any employments dangerous to life or limb or where health may be injured or morals depraved.	Under 16: Not more than 48 hours in a week, nor more than 8 hours in a day, nor before 7 a. m. or after 7 p. m.	Between 14 and 16: Age and schooling.
Ohio..... Sess. Laws, 1912.	Under 18: In any business whatever during public school hours. Males under 18 and females under 16: In any mill, factory, workshop, mercantile or mechanical establishment, tenement house, manufactory or workshop, store, office, office building, restaurant, boarding house, bakery, barber shop, hotel, apartment house, boot-black establishment, public stable, garage, laundry, place of	Boys under 16 and girls under 18: Not more than 6 days a week, nor more than 48 hours a week, nor more than 8 hours a day, nor between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. Boys under 18 and girls under 21: Not more than 6 days a week, nor more than 54 hours a week, or between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Boys under 16 and girls under 18: Age and schooling.

of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
Superintendent or supervising principal.	Transcript, passport, such other satisfactory documentary evidence or certificate from two physicians that child is 14.	Attended school at least 130 days the twelve months preceding application; read intelligently and write legibly simple sentences in English; completion of fifth grade.	Certificate from medical inspector that child is physically able to work.	.....	Commissioner of labor; any inspector or truant officer.	Employer and parent, \$50.
Commissioner of health or person authorized by him.	Birth certificate, passport, or baptismal certificate, or affidavit if no other evidence is accessible, or physician's certificate in cities of the first class.	Attended school not less than 130 days during the twelve months preceding the 14th birthday or during the 12 months next preceding application; read and write simple sentences in English and completion of first six grades.	.....	.....	Factory inspector.	For violating child-labor law, first offense, \$20 to \$50; for each subsequent offense, \$50 to \$200.
A certificate from parent giving name and age of child and, if under 14 and more than 12, stating that child has attended 4 months in preceding 12.	.....	School attendance 4 months in the preceding 12.	.....	.....	County superintendent shall investigate and report to the solicitor of the judicial district.	Employer or parent guilty of a misdemeanor.
Superintendent of schools; if none, clerk of school board.	School record, passport, certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record, public record, affidavit of parent.	Read and legibly write simple sentences in English.	In doubtful cases of physical fitness by a medical officer of board of health.	.....	School board.	Any violator, \$20 to \$50.
Superintendent of schools; if none, clerk of the board of education.	Passport, certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record, public register, school census. If none of these, a certificate	Sixth grade test if a male and seventh grade test if a female.	A certificate of the school physician or of the board of health.	May be granted boys under 16 and girls under 18.	Factory inspectors, truant officers, and others.	Employer or parent, \$5 to \$50; for a second offense, \$50 to \$300, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both; for a third offense, not less than \$300 or im-

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

III. CHILD LABOR.—*Employments prohibited, hours*

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Ohio (contd.).	amusement, club, or as a driver, or in any brick or lumber yard, or in the construction or repair of buildings, or in the distribution, transmission, or sale of merchandise. Boys under 15 or females under 21: In the transmission of messages. Under 16: In any occupation dangerous to life and limb, or injurious to the health or morals. Under 18: In blast furnaces, dynamos, as telegraph operators, etc.		
Oklahoma..... Sess. Laws, 1909.	Under 14: In any factory, workshop, theater, bowling alley, pool hall, steam laundry, or in any occupation injurious to health or morals or hazardous to life and limb. Under 16: In any especially hazardous occupation.	Under 16: Not more than 8 hours a day, except for agricultural or domestic service. Boys under 16 or girls under 18: Between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling.
Oregon..... Sess. Laws, 1906.	Under 14: In any factory, store, workshop, mine, the telegraph, telephone, or public messenger service, or in any business during school hours.	Under 16: Not more than 10 hours a day, nor more than 6 days a week, nor between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.	do.....
Pennsylvania.... Sess. Laws, 1909.	Under 14: In mercantile establishments, stores; telegraph, telephone, or other business offices; hotels, restaurants, or in any factory, workshop, rolling mills, bituminous or anthracite coal mines. Under 16: In mercantile establishments, telegraph, telephone, or other business offices, hotels, restaurants, factories, workshops, rolling mills, or hazardous occupations. Under 18: In especially hazardous occupations.	Males under 16 and females under 18: Not more than 10 hours a day (except to make a shorter workday for one day in the week), nor more than 68 hours a week, nor between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Between 14 and 18: Age and schooling.

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of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	Vacation certificate.	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
	cate from the school physician.					prisonment not more than 60 days, or both. For every day after notice an employer, \$5 to \$20. Persons signing any certificate, \$25 to \$100.
County superintendent.	Last school census, certificate of birth, or the register of city or county, or an affidavit by a physician, or school record, or an affidavit by parent if the child appears to be of proper age.	Read and write simple sentences in English.	In doubtful cases by medical officer of the board of health.		Commissioner of labor.	Any violator, \$10 to \$50 or imprisonment 10 to 30 days, or both.
Superintendent of schools or, if none, some one authorized by the board of school directors.	Last school census, certificate of birth, or baptism, or other religious record or public register.	Read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in English; school attendance 160 days during the school year previous to arriving at 14 or during the year previous to applying for a school record; instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, and familiarity with the fundamental operations in arithmetic, including fractions.			Board of inspectors of child labor.	Employer, \$10 to \$25 for first offense; \$25 to \$50 for second offense; for third offense, imprisonment 10 to 30 days. Parent, \$5 to \$25.
Superintendent, or, if none, principal, or secretary of the school board.	Birth certificate or baptismal certificate, passport, or other religious record, school record, affidavit of parent.	Read and write the English language intelligently.			Chief factory inspector.	Any violator, \$10 to \$25 or 10 days imprisonment, or both.

III. CHILD LABOR.—*Employments prohibited, hours*

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Porto Rico..... Sess. Laws, 1913.	Under 14: In any lucrative occupation during school hours, unless child has done the work for admission to the fourth grade of the public rural schools, or has passed the eighth grade of the public graded schools. Boys under 12 and girls under 14: Selling newspapers, candies, or other merchandise in any of the streets or public squares nor working as bootblacks in said places during public-school hours.	Under 16: Not more than 6 hours a day, nor more than 36 hours a week in any establishment, nor more than 8 hours a day, nor more than 48 hours a week in any agricultural estate, nor in any lucrative occupation between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Under 18: Age and schooling.
Rhode Island.... Sess. Laws, 1910; Sess. Laws, 1913.	Under 14: In any factory, manufacturing or business establishment. Under 16: Cleaning machinery while in motion.	Under 16: Between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. except Saturdays and the four days immediately preceding Christmas.	Under 16: Age and schooling.
South Carolina... Sess. Laws, 1911.	Under 12: In any mine, factory, or textile establishment.	Under 16: Between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., unless to make up lost time, but not later than 9 p. m.	Sworn statement from parent to employer regarding child's age, if under 14.
South Dakota.... Sess. Laws, 1913.	Under 14: In any factory or workshop, mine, or any mercantile establishment excepting during vacation of public school. Under 16: Any occupation dangerous to life, health, or morals.	Under 16: Not more than 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week; but on Saturday and for 10 days prior to Christmas child may work until 10 p. m.	Under 14: Age and schooling.
Tennessee..... Sess. Laws, 1911; Sess. Laws, 1913.	Under 14: In any mill, factory, workshop, laundry, telegraph, or telephone office, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. Under 16: Occupations dangerous to life or limb. Under 18: Messenger for a telegraph or messenger company or deliver goods before 8 a. m. and after 10 p. m.		Sworn statement by parent giving place and date of birth of child.
Texas..... Sess. Laws, 1913.	Under 15: In any manufacturing or other establishment using dangerous machinery, any distillery, brewery, or in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or where the child's health may be impaired or morals debased. Under 17: In any quarry or mine.		

of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
The aloude of the municipality.	Public register, baptismal certificate, affidavit of parent. If none of these, affidavit of two honorable persons of the locality.	Prepared for admission to fourth grade of public rural schools or passed eighth grade of public graded schools.			Bureau of labor.	Employer, \$25 to \$100; for violations after first, \$100 to \$1,000.
School committee or some person appointed by the committee.	Birth certificate, baptismal certificate, passport, or other satisfactory evidence.	Read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in English.	Physical examination by a licensed physician.		Factory inspector.	Any violator, not more than \$500.
County superintendent.		Read and write simple sentences in English, or a regular attendant at some school, or during the past 12 months has attended school as required by law. If between 14 and 16 and unable to read and write, child must attend school as provided for children between 8 and 14.			Commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries. Places of employment subject to visitation by the county superintendent.	Employer or parent, \$10 to \$50 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days. Any violator, \$10 to \$100 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.
						Employer or parent, not more than \$25.
						Employer, \$50 to \$200; each day constitutes a separate offense.

III. CHILD LABOR.—*Employments prohibited, hours*

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Utah..... Sess. Laws, 1911.	Under 14: In manufacture of paints, colors, or white lead; manufacturing, packing, or storing of powder, dynamite, nitroglycerin compounds, fuses, or other explosives; manufacture of goods for immoral purposes; nor in any quarry, any mine, coal breaker, laundry, tobacco warehouse, cigar factory, or other factory where tobacco is manufactured or prepared; distillery, brewery, or any other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped, or bottled; theater, concert hall, saloon, or in operating any automobile, motor car, or truck; or the running or management of elevators, lifts, or hoisting machines; or in bowling alleys; or in any other employment declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to lives or limbs, or injurious to the health or morals of children under 14.	Boys under 14 and girls under 16: Not more than 54 hours a week, except domestic service, fruit or vegetable packing, or farm work. Under 21: In cities of first or second class as messengers between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.	Age and schooling, if 14.
Vermont..... Sch. Laws, 1911; Sess. Laws, 1912.	Under 12: In any mill, factory, quarry, workshop, or in delivering messages. Under 14: In any mill, factory, quarry, or workshop wherein more than 10 persons are employed. Under 16: All employments dangerous to life or limb and injurious to health. In railroading, mining, manufacturing, or quarrying, or in a hotel, bowling alley, or in delivering messages, except during vacation and after school, unless elementary school course has been completed.	Under 16: Not more than 9 hours a day, nor more than 50 hours a week, nor between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m.	Under 16: Age and schooling.
Virginia..... Code of 1910; Sess. Laws, 1912.	Under 14: In any factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, or mine, unless child is 12 years of age and is an orphan, or parents are dependent upon child. Child may work in any factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, mine, or other place owned and operated by parent.	Under 14: Not more than 10 hours a day.	Between 12 and 14: If dependent or if parents are dependent, a certificate to that effect.
Washington..... Sch. Laws, 1909.	Under 14: In any factory, mill, workshop, or store at any time. Under 15: For any purpose during school hours unless child presents a certificate. Under 16: Public messenger in any city of the first class.		Under 15: Age and schooling.
West Virginia.... Sch. Laws, 1911.	Under 14: In any factory, mill, workshop, or manufacturing establishment, or in any business whatever during public school hours, without written permission from the State commissioner of labor or county superintendent.		Age and schooling for children under 16.

of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
Superintendent of schools or, if none, by a person authorized by the school board.	School record.	Read and legibly write simple sentences in English and school attendance not less than 100 days the year previous to arriving at the age of 14, or during the year previous to applying for certificate.			Inspectors, truant officers.	Employer or parent, \$25 to \$200 or imprisoned 10 to 30 days; or both.
Town or union superintendent.					County and municipal courts and justices. Truant officers and all informing officers authorized to make complaint.	Any violator, \$5 to \$200, and upon a second conviction may be so fined or imprisoned for not more than 6 months.
Circuit court, corporation court of city, judge thereof, mayor, justice of the peace.					Commissioner of labor.	Employer or parent, \$25 to \$100; any violator of clauses regulating hours of labor, \$5 to \$20.
Superintendent of schools, or county superintendent.		Reasonable proficiency in branches taught in first eight grades.			Attendance officer makes complaint.	Employer or parent, not more than \$25.
Superintendent of schools or, if none, by a person authorized by the local school board.	School record, passport, school census, affidavit.	Read and write legibly simple sentences in English and instruction equivalent to that of the first four grades.	In cases of doubt, a certificate from a medical officer of the board of health or by a physician appointed by the board.		Prosecuting attorney.	Any violator, \$10 to \$50.

III. CHILD LABOR.—*Employments prohibited, hours*

States.	Employments prohibited.	Hours of labor.	Certificate required for employment.
Wisconsin.....	Under 14: In any factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop, store, hotel, restaurant, or bakery, mercantile establishment, laundry, telegraph, telephone, or public messenger service, delivery of merchandise or any gainful occupation or employment directly or indirectly. Between 14 and 16: In any factory, or workshop, store, hotel, restaurant, bakery, mercantile establishment, laundry, telegraph, telephone, or public messenger service, or the delivery of any merchandise, or any gainful occupation or employment directly or indirectly without a permit. Under 16: Employments dangerous to life or limb, injurious to the health or depraving to the morals of the child. Under 18: Blast furnaces, running elevators, oiling machinery, etc.	Under 16: Not more than 48 hours a week, nor more than 8 hours a day, or between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.	Age and schooling, 14-16.
Wyoming..... Compiled Stat., 1910, s e c s. 3101-5-7.	Boys under 14 or girls of any age: In or about any mine, except for clerical work. Under 14: In public exhibitions; in any immoral place; in any business injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb.		

ATTENDANCE LAWS.

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of labor, certificates, penalties, etc.—Continued.

By whom certificate is issued or approved.	Proof of age required for certificate.	Minimum educational qualifications required for certificate.	Physical examination for certificate.	"Vacation certificate."	Law enforced by whom.	Penalty for violation.
Com-mis-sioner of labor, fac-tory in-spector, judge of the county or munici-pal court, judge of juvenile court.	Birth cer-tificate, school re-cord, pas-sport, or such other proof as may be sat-is-factory.	Read and writesimple sentences in the English language, is familiar with the fundamen-tal opera-tions in arithme-tic, instruct-ed in spell-ing, read-ing, writ-ing, English gram-mar, and geogra-phy, or else has passed the fifth grade and has attend-ed school within 12 months pre-ceding date of certificate.	Child be-tween 12 and 14 may be given a per-mit for certain employ-ments.	Com-mis-sioner of labor, or any fac-tory in-spector.	Parent, \$5 to \$25; em-ployer, \$25 to \$100, or im-prison-ment for not more than 30 days. Employer (in mine), \$25 to \$100; im-prison-ment for not more than 6 months may be added. Employer (in immoral or dangerous occupation), not more than \$100 or im-prison-ment 3 months, or both; subse-quent of-fenses, not more than \$200, or im-prison-ment not more than 6 months.

II. COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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INFLUENCES LEADING TO COMPULSORY SCHOOL-ATTENDANCE LAWS.

The original purpose of compulsory school laws was to save nations from the dangers of illiteracy, and further, in Protestant nations, to enable everyone to read the Bible in his native tongue. Child-labor laws were at first distinct from compulsory school laws, but the tendency is everywhere noticeable to bring the two classes of legislation into close relation. The child-labor laws generally precede the compulsory school legislation. The reasons are obvious. The former appeal strongly to the humane instincts of a people, and the sentiment thus aroused overcomes opposition; the latter appear more as matters of expediency, and there are often difficulties in the way of their enforcement, especially in agricultural regions and in pioneer communities. In general, compulsory school laws mark a somewhat more advanced stage of social organization—the stage at which public opinion is easily formed and concentrated upon rational plans looking to the common welfare. In a sense, it may be said that modern society is based upon organized industry, and hence everything that tends to increase the intelligence and efficiency of the great body of the citizens is seen to be essential to its progress. As States pass from the agricultural stage to that of manufactures, requiring large capital and the concentration of labor, child-labor laws are passed, and these are soon followed by compulsory school laws. This process is now going on in the States of southern Europe and in the Russian Empire.

ATTENDANCE LAWS IN ENGLAND.

In England the compulsory principle has been wrought into the education law step by step, and the successive measures which have established it throughout the Kingdom give striking proof of its necessity.

The education act of 1876, which went into effect January 1, 1877, seven years after the passage of the fundamental school law, was the first to declare it the duty of parents to cause their children to obtain "efficient elementary instruction," with penalty for neglect of the

duty. The same act rendered employers liable to penalty for employing children under 10 years of age, or children above 10 years and not provided with the required certificate of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or of previous due attendance at school. (Education Act, 1876, Part I, clauses 4-10.)

The moderate requirements of the act of 1876 have been extended by subsequent legislation, of which the act of 1881 was specially important. This measure required all school districts to make by-laws defining the age limits and other conditions for partial and total exemption from school attendance, and further empowered the Education Department to make such by-laws for all districts neglecting this duty. Subsequent legislation on the subject aimed (1) to fix a minimum standard for exemption from school attendance, below which local by-laws shall not fall; (2) to raise the minimum standard. The act of 1900, the latest dealing with the subject, empowers school-attendance officers to extend their by-laws so as to include children up to the age of 14 years, raises the penalties on parents for violations of the law from 5 to 20 shillings, and increases the number of attendances required for exemption at 13 years of age from 250 to 350 for each of five years previous, and for partial exemption for children between 12 and 14 years of age to 300 attendances. Special provisions are made for the exemption of children between the ages of 11 and 13 years engaged in agriculture, and also for the attendance of half-timers who come under the factory acts applicable to children between the ages of 12 and 13.

The Government itself, it will be seen, has attempted only to fix minimum standards for exemption, which local authorities must meet. The conditions of school attendance as determined by local by-laws throughout the Kingdom, according to the latest report on the subject (1910), were as follows: Of 327 local authorities, all but 7 have fixed the ages of 5 to 14 as the limits of compulsory attendance. The limits in the seven exceptional cases are 5 to 13.

Of the total number of authorities, 87 provide for the exemption of children employed in agriculture, as empowered by the laws. The greater number (47) require examination in the fourth standard or grade for this privilege; 37 require the fifth standard, and 3 the sixth.

The advance in this matter and the close approach to a uniform standard have been brought about by the persistent efforts of liberal-minded statesmen and educational leaders, and, what is more significant, it has been accompanied by a growing disposition on the part of the labor unions to support the effort. The last step in this progressive movement is represented by the bill introduced into Parliament in 1912, providing for the entire Kingdom one uniform condition for exemption from school attendance under 14 years of age, namely, that the child "has attained the age of 13 years," and "is about to

enter some employment which will, in the opinion of the authority, be beneficial to him." This measure had strong support but failed of passage.

Within the limits of the statutory law compulsory school attendance in England is regulated by the by-laws made by local authorities, and the enforcement of these, as of by-laws in general, is the duty of the local civil authority. In respect to school attendance, the education act of 1876 is explicit on this point (secs. 28-39).

Naturally, teachers and officers of education employ every means in their power to induce and to help parents to obey the law in regard to school attendance. Failing in this effort the case is turned over to the magistrates, who inflict the penalties for truancy, collect the fines, and make commitment orders against parents and others responsible for violations of the law. The federation of education committees in their annual meeting in 1912 urged that this duty should be transferred to the education authorities, on the ground that the magistrates are too lenient or too indifferent in the matter. Statistics were presented showing that some 720,000 children in England and Wales are daily absent from schools. It was also stated in this connection that there are from 50,000 to 60,000 children mentally deficient on the school rolls, and of these only 12,000 are provided for in schools or classes suitable for them. Agriculture was declared to be the only subject from which the children hopelessly deficient derived any lasting benefits.

SCOTLAND.

The education act for Scotland, 1872, made it obligatory upon every parent to secure the instruction of his children between the ages of 5 and 13, or until a certificate of exemption should be secured. The compulsory provision extends to blind children. A subsequent act (1878) fixed the standard (grade) of exemption at the fifth, which pupils should complete at 11 years of age. In 1883 the upper limit of compulsory attendance was raised to 14 years. The enforcement of this act rests upon the magistrates, as in England, and all parents failing in the obligation are subject to prosecution and penalty by fine or imprisonment. The education act of 1908 authorized school boards to make attendance at continuation schools compulsory.

IRELAND.

The education act for Ireland, 1892, included compulsory attendance provisions, in accordance with which children over 6 years of age and under 14, with certain exceptions, are required to attend school for at least 75 sessions in each half year, ending, respectively, the 30th of June and the 31st of December. In its original form the law is extremely vague with reference to the means for its enforcement. This defect was partially remedied by the local government act of 1897, which established county and rural district councils that

were empowered to take measures for enforcing the school-attendance act. According to the official report for 1912, two-thirds of the pupils enrolled in the schools are in districts in which school-attendance committees have been appointed. In these the percentage of daily average attendance is 74.2 per cent of the enrollment, as compared with 69.5 per cent for the districts not having school-attendance committees.

FRANCE.

The education law of March 28, 1882, making primary education obligatory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13, required the appointment of a local school committee (*commission municipale scolaire*) in each commune to look after the matter of school attendance. The mayor of the commune, who is the head of the committee, is required to draw up, every year, a list of the children of school age in his commune and publicly to announce the date on which the schools open.

Parents and guardians must notify the mayor of the arrangements they intend to make for the instruction of their children, whether by public or private agencies, and in cases of neglect of this duty the names of the children not reported are inscribed by the mayor on a school list, and the persons responsible are notified of the fact. The mayor also sends to the director of each school a list of the children who should attend the same, and thus a complete record of the school population and the school attendance in each commune is secured. At the end of every month the school director must send to the mayor's office an abstract of the school register, showing the number of absences and the reasons for the same. For neglect of this duty school directors are subject to penalties inflicted by the civil authorities. The school committees may summon delinquent parents before them for warning and censure, but in case of renewed violation of the law the responsible parties are brought before the courts and sentenced to fine or imprisonment.

This system is intended to establish a sort of paternal watch over the children, a purpose which is promoted by the fund (*caisse des écoles*) that every commune is expected to maintain for the aid of poor children.

In practical operation the machinery for enforcing compulsory school attendance in France has proved valuable as a means of keeping a complete record of the school population, but it has failed to overcome the evils of nonattendance. This fact is fully recognized, and the Chamber of Deputies, in deliberation over a pending bill relative to this subject, has voted to abolish the communal-school committees and to transfer their duties in respect to school attendance to the justice of the peace. The bill has not yet become law.

SWITZERLAND.

In accordance with the constitution of the Federal Republic, adopted May 29, 1874, every one of the 25 Cantons of Switzerland is required to provide sufficient elementary education free to all children without prejudice to freedom of "faith and conscience."

With this restriction, every Canton has entire management of its schools. The obligation imposed by the Federal constitution is enforced in all the Cantons by a compulsory school law and in 17 Cantons the compulsion extends to continuation schools.¹ The duration of the period of compulsory attendance at regular primary schools varies, ranging from six to nine years. The annual term also varies, falling as low as 38 weeks in some Cantons and rising to 44 in others. The length of the school day varies also, and is different for different ages. Thus, although the compulsory principle is rigidly enforced, there is an evident disposition to adapt its provisions to age and other conditions affecting the school attendance of individuals. The following particulars as to the compulsory requirements in two Cantons illustrate prevailing conditions in Switzerland:

Zurich.—Every child in the Canton who attains the age of 6 years before the end of April in a given year must enter school at the beginning of the corresponding school year. The pupils must continue at school for 8 years; that is to say, until the end of the school year in which he completes his fourteenth year of age. The individual communes are authorized to reduce the number of school hours a week in the seventh and eighth classes (that is, the two highest classes) to eight during the summer semester. These hours should be comprised in two forenoons. In such cases the winter semester should comprise at least 23 weeks. The primary school is divided into eight classes, corresponding to the ages of the pupils, each class representing a year. The usual duration of the school year is 43 weeks, beginning with the 1st of May; vacations cover altogether 9 weeks. The number of weekly lessons is from 15 to 20 for children in the first class; 18 to 22 for the second; 20 to 23 for the third; 24 to 30 for the fourth and sixth; and 27 to 33 for the seventh and eighth. No lesson can be given Saturday afternoon, excepting lessons in needlework. The school week, then, is 5½ days. This would give for the year 236½ school days as the maximum, which for the 8 years of the course amounts to 2,092 days. In communes in which the summer attendance for the seventh and eighth classes is reduced to 8 hours, or two half days, the entire school period would be reduced to 1,712 days.

Uri.—In the Canton of Uri a child enters school the year in which his seventh year of age is completed, and he is obliged to attend

¹ See table, p. 83.

school until his thirteenth year of age is completed; that is, until he has six years of compulsory attendance at the primary school. Following this, he must attend a continuation course for two years. The six years of the primary school comprise a minimum of 30 weeks a year. The length of the school week varies, but on an average is 5 days. This gives 900 days for the 6-year course. To this must be added 120 days for the two years in the continuation school, making a total of 1,020 days.

Local authorities, i. e., school boards, prefects of the district, and municipal authorities, are charged with the enforcement of the compulsory laws; if need be, the superior officers of State intervene. As a rule, however, no endeavor is made by parents to evade the obligation to secure the instruction of their children.

Organization of general continuation schools and of preparatory course for recruits in Switzerland.¹

Cantons.	Continuation schools.				Recruits, preparatory course.	
	Obligatory or voluntary.	Number of years or winter courses.	Minimum number of hours per course.	Age of pupil.	Obligatory or voluntary.	Number of courses and hours.
Zurich	Voluntary	1-3		Above 15	Voluntary	
Bern	Obligatory	2	60	15-18	Voluntary	
Luzern					Obligatory	2 courses of 4 hours.
Uri	Obligatory	3	40	16-19	do.	1 course of 20 hours.
Schwyz	Voluntary			Above 14	do.	2 courses of 40 hours.
Obwalden					do.	1 course of 40 hours.
Nidwalden					do.	1 course of 80 hours.
Glarus	Voluntary		About 80			
Zug	Obligatory	2	About 60	17-19	Obligatory	3 days.
Fribourg	do.	3	70	16-19	do.	About 20 hours.
Solothurn	do.	3	80	15-18	do.	1 course of 36 hours.
Basel City	Voluntary				Voluntary	
Basel Province	Obligatory	2	About 70	17-18	do.	12 hours.
Schaffhausen	do.	2	About 50	17-18		
Appenzell A. Rh.	do.	2-3	60	16-18		
Appenzell I. Rh.	do.	3	80	15-16	Obligatory	80 hours.
St. Gallen	do.	2-3	80	16-19		
Graubünden	do.	2-3	90	16-18		
Aargau	do.	3	80	16-19		
Thurgau	do.	3	80-60	15-18		
Tessin	do.	3-4	60	16-18	Obligatory	12 days of 4 hours.
Vaud	do.	3-4	60	16-19	do.	24 hours.
Valais	do.	4	120	15-19	do.	50 hours.
Neuchâtel	do.	2	64	17-18	do.	24 hours.
Geneva	Voluntary				do.	36 hours.

¹ Guex, François, annuaire de l'instruction publique en Suisse, 1910, p. 227.

* The obligation is imposed upon boys only, excepting in the canton of St. Gallen.

ACTION OF LOCAL COMMITTEES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In the *Scandinavian* countries the matter of school attendance is under the close surveillance of the local school boards and the diocesan boards. These bodies summon the delinquent parents before them for investigation and warning; cases of contumacy are reported to the central authorities, but it is seldom necessary to resort to these extreme measures. It should be noted that in all Lutheran

countries the pastors are members of the local school committees and the ecclesiastical authorities are included in the central administration of school affairs; clerical influences in fact have even greater effect than the law in preventing neglect of school attendance.

Italy.—The education law of 1877 provided for the formation of local school attendance committees, similar to those of France; but in the past this law was seldom carried into effect. The success of more recent legislation on the subject will depend necessarily upon the supply of school buildings, for which special appropriations have been made.

The Netherlands.—The agents for enforcing the compulsory law in the Netherlands, as in France, are local committees; but in the latter country these committees are made up from the communal and cantonal authorities; in the Netherlands the local clergy, the parents, and the teaching corps are all represented in the committees, the members of which are appointed by the communal councils. Infringements of the law are brought to the attention of the school inspectors, and parents or guardians who persist in its willful neglect are summoned before the district judge, who takes final action in the matter.

Japan is the only country of Asia having a compulsory school attendance law. Children are admitted to school at 6 years of age and may continue till 14. The obligatory period covers the ages 6 to 12 by ordinance of 1908. The Government appears to have been influenced by the example of France in respect to the means for enforcing the law.

The mayors make out the register of the school children in their respective districts, which is furnished to the school directors. If a child fails to report when the school opens, notice is sent to the parent or guardian, and if the absence continues, at the end of seven days the case is reported to the mayor, who summons the responsible party for further inquiry. If the neglect still continues, the matter is referred to the prefect of the district, who can pronounce sentence upon the guilty person. As a rule it is not necessary to resort to this extreme measure.

In the countries here grouped care is taken to exercise paternal watchfulness over the children, and to excite the willing cooperation of parents in the public effort for the child's welfare. In other words, the paternal spirit prevails over the penal in the course pursued.

RESULTS OF COMPULSION.

Illiteracy is generally taken as a measure of the efficiency of a school system, but in this respect it must be considered with conditions which affect materially the enforcement of school laws.

including that of compulsory attendance. Chief among these conditions are the extent, racial character, and density of the population. Comparison of great nations with small nations in respect to education carries little weight; for example, Denmark, with its compact population of two and one-half millions, would be able to maintain school attendance even without a compulsory law; there is evidently no basis of comparison between such a country and an empire like Russia, with a population in the European division of 135,860,000, and a density of only 68 per square mile. Under all conditions, however, a compulsory school law properly enforced has proved to be an effective means for eliminating illiteracy. The following statistics, which bring into comparison selected countries of Europe in respect to school attendance and illiteracy according to the latest official information, are convincing on this point. For more effective presentation, the countries are arranged in two groups in the table pertaining to illiteracy; the first group comprises the States of Europe in which the percentage of illiteracy on the basis considered falls below 10 per cent, and the second group States in which it is in excess of this ratio.

Population and enrollment in elementary schools in certain European countries.

Countries.	Population.	Ratio of enrollment in elementary schools to population.	
		Year.	Per cent.
Austria-Hungary:			
Austria.....	28,567,896	1909	15.00
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia).....	20,840,678	1910	14.00
Belgium.....	7,423,784	1910	12.50
Denmark.....	2,775,076	1910	13.57
France.....	39,601,509	1910	14.24
German Empire.....	64,903,423	1910	16.00
Great Britain.....	40,834,714	1911	16.87
Italy.....	34,289,784	1908	8.76
Netherlands.....	5,945,153	1911	15.43
Spain.....	19,688,685	1910	10.40
Sweden.....	5,621,943	1910	14.31
Switzerland.....	3,741,971	1910	14.38
Russia.....	163,778,000	1910	2.56

** Illiteracy in certain countries, grouped according to percentages.*

GROUP I.—COUNTRIES HAVING FEW ILLITERATES.

Countries.	Year.	Per cent of illiterates.	Basis of estimate.
Denmark.....	1907	0.2	Army recruits.
France.....	1910	2.97	Do.
Great Britain.....	1904	1.5	Marriage register.
German Empire.....	1905	1.03	Army recruits.
Netherlands.....	1908	1.4	Do.
Sweden.....	1907	.3	Do.
Switzerland.....	1905	.8	Do.

Illiteracy in certain countries, grouped according to percentage—Continued.

GROUP II.—COUNTRIES HAVING LARGE PROPORTION OF ILLITERATES.

Countries.	Year.	Per cent of illiterates.	Basis of estimate.
Austria ¹	1900	26.2	Population above 10 years of age.
Hungary ²	1900	40.0	Do.
Belgium ³	1900	18.6	Do.
Italy ¹	1901	48.0	Do.
Spain ¹	1900	58.7	Do.
Russia ¹	1897	70.0	Do.

¹ Compulsory law not well enforced.² Including Croatia and Slavonia, in which compulsory law is not enforced.³ No compulsory school attendance law.

The benefits of a compulsory law are also illustrated by the decrease of illiteracy even in countries where the full enforcement of the law is not yet possible. This is strikingly shown in the case of Italy. In this Kingdom a compulsory attendance clause was included in the education law of 1877, but it remained for many years a dead letter. In 1904 a law was passed greatly strengthening the compulsory provisions. As a result of the earnest efforts made to carry this law into effect, the ratio of illiteracy, which in 1901 was 42.5 per cent for males above 6 years of age, was greatly reduced. In 1905 only 30.6 per cent of the recruits were illiterate, and those from several districts (circondari) were all able to read and write.

Roumania has a compulsory school law dating from 1896, and to its enforcement is attributed the marked decrease in the ratio of illiterates, which fell from 78 per cent, as shown by the census of 1899, to 60.6 per cent in 1909. For the rural population only, the decrease was from 84.8 per cent to 66.3 per cent.

In respect to countries in which there is practically no illiteracy it must be admitted that there are other causes conducing to this result. Chief among these is the military system, which obliges all men to serve for a period in the army, and on entering the service to pass an examination in the elementary studies. Those who fail in this test must attend special classes or schools for recruits.

The passage in 1900 of a compulsory school law for the Netherlands is a very significant fact in the progress of the principle. On account of the various agencies carrying on primary education, their equal recognition before the law, and the reluctance to rouse denominational antipathies, the compulsory provisions included in previous education bills had been dropped. School attendance, however, has been promoted in the Netherlands by prizes and rewards offered by local school committees, and by the examination in elementary subjects required for admission to the numerous subsidized trade and industrial schools. Therefore, without compulsion, school attendance has

been high in this small Kingdom and the percentage of illiteracy low; nevertheless the general concurrence of opinion finally carried a compulsory provision in the school law. Undoubtedly the census of 1889 conduced to this result. The enumeration showed 1.4 per cent of illiterates in the number of army recruits in the Netherlands, which was contrasted with the conditions in Denmark and Germany, from which countries illiteracy has been practically eliminated. It is noticeable that statistics for the Netherlands, based upon the census of 1909, show a reduction in the ratio of illiterate recruits from 1.4 to 1 per cent.

Among other evidences of the importance of compulsory school attendance laws is the movement for extending the compulsion to continuation schools. The subject is agitated at the present time in all the principal countries, although comparatively few have yet taken positive action in this matter. In Switzerland attendance upon continuation schools is compulsory in 17 out of 25 cantons.

Five States of the German Empire have extended the compulsory provisions, either wholly or partially, to continuation schools. Wurttemberg makes attendance at continuation schools compulsory for boys aged 14 to 18, and for girls aged 14 to 15 (law of Aug. 17, 1909); in Baden attendance upon continuation schools is compulsory for boys for two years, for girls one year; in Saxony such attendance is compulsory for boys; Bavaria, by school regulations of June 4, 1903, requires attendance at a Sunday school to the completion of the sixteenth year, or attendance at vocational school may be substituted.

The Scotch education act of 1908 authorized the school boards to make attendance upon continuation schools compulsory.

Ontario, by law of 1912, authorized local authorities to make attendance at continuation schools compulsory.

Compulsory school laws carry with them the sense of additional responsibility on the part of the public for the welfare of children; hence, in their train follow provisions for supplying the pressing wants of the poorest children and of ministering to their physical ailments; there follows also discrimination as to the moral responsibility of juvenile offenders; hence, juvenile courts and reform schools conducted on humane and rational principles grow naturally out of the endeavor to provide for the instruction of every child.

TABULAR VIEW OF ATTENDANCE LAWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following table (p. 91) comprises the foreign countries in which a compulsory school attendance law is well established, and the principle of compulsion supported by custom and opinion. The presentation gives in epitome the general conditions covered by all laws on the subject, and also the particulars in which they vary most.

In foreign countries the compulsory period begins, as a rule, at an earlier age than in the United States. The tendency to postpone school attendance in the United States is due to different causes; in several States this course is necessary on account of the sparse population and the poor roads; in more densely populated regions there is a willingness to prolong the period of the free activity of childhood; in European countries, on the contrary, there is a disposition to hasten the entrance of children into industrial life.

In all the countries included in the table, allowance is made for absence on account of sickness, the want of an accessible school, and other circumstances which are beyond the control of parents. There are, however, additional causes for exemption from school attendance, arising from conditions special to the respective countries, which are named in the laws. Such causes are indicated in a measure in the table (col. 5).

In order to complete the survey with respect to compulsory attendance upon the ordinary primary schools, reference should be made to countries in which legislation on the subject is of very recent date or, if of long standing, has recently been the subject of new and more stringent provisions.

Russia.—The subject of universal popular education in the Russian Empire engaged the attention of the first and of the second Duma, but without definite results. The third Duma proceeded upon the principle that the necessary conditions must be supplied by a better organization and more liberal support of the existing schools, and by systematic provision for increasing the number of schools up to the full requirement of the vast population of the Empire. In accordance with this purpose a measure was adopted by the third Duma providing for an annual appropriation for the successive years 1909 to 1912, inclusive, to form a fund for supplementing local appropriations for school buildings. The appropriation demanded for the four years would amount to 25,000,000 rubles (\$12,875,000). The leaders of the legislative body favor the adoption of a compulsory law as soon as the supply of school accommodation makes its enforcement possible. The recommendations of the Duma on the subject, however, were not approved by the imperial council.

In Finland and in the Baltic Provinces of Russia, in accordance with the prevailing custom in Lutheran countries, the parish clergy are required to see that the children of their charge are instructed in the elements of reading and writing, and in the catechism, as a prerequisite to confirmation. By the Finnish school law of 1866 the civil authorities were made responsible for secular education, and towns were required to establish schools for the elementary education of all children within their limits; the law provided for the election of local school committees who are charged with its enforcement.

The town schools are of two classes: Lower primary, or infant schools, and primary schools proper. The elementary secular instruction, which was formerly under the direction of the clergy, is now given in the infant schools, together with religious instruction, but children who receive this elementary instruction at home are not obliged to attend the infant school. The course of the regular primary school covers four years and is compulsory for all children, ages 9 to 12 (or 10 to 13, inclusive), who are not otherwise instructed. If continuation or repetition classes exist, attendance may be required in those for a year after the primary school period. By an ordinance of 1898 the obligation to establish schools was extended to the rural communes.

In the three Baltic Provinces of Russia—Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland—elementary education is compulsory in accordance with the ecclesiastical requirements.

Southern Europe.—The recent political movements in southern Europe have been marked by new educational demands, and the compulsory principle is securing recognition in all the countries that may properly be included in a discussion of this section of the continent.

In the kingdoms occupying the three southern peninsulas of Europe, primary education is compulsory under existing laws, and notwithstanding the many obstacles to the enforcement of this principle, it has been carried into practical effect in many of the chief cities. Current discussions of education in these countries emphasize the importance of more stringent measures for insuring the elementary education of all the people. In Italy a compulsory provision applicable to children 6 to 9 years of age was comprised in the education law of 1877; by a law of 1904 the upper limit was extended to 12 years of age in communities maintaining a higher primary school.

The kingdoms that were formerly parts of Turkey in Europe, namely, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Rumania, and Servia, have all declared primary education compulsory, either by constitutional provision or by law. The enforcement of the provision has been hindered by internal disturbances and by the want of sufficient school accommodation; the war with Turkey has prevented present progress in education and in internal improvements in the nations involved in the conflict.

Empire of Turkey.—The law of 1869 regulating public instruction in the Turkish Empire declared education obligatory for boys from 6 to 11 years of age, inclusive; for girls from 6 to 10. The exemptions were numerous and the law has seldom been enforced.

Since the Young Turk party came into power, education has been a subject of earnest consideration by the Government, and an education bill which reaffirms the principle of compulsion was presented

to the legislature in 1910 by the minister of public instruction. The measure was still pending when the war broke out.

In the Latin States of North and South America compulsory provisions are a feature of the school laws, but little progress has been made in their enforcement. At the present time the matter is one of serious consideration in several of these countries, particularly in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay, which are attempting the reorganization of their educational systems. As industrial and civil conditions improve, the apathy of the people diminishes, a change which is shown by the recent rapid growth of a diffused public-school sentiment in Argentina and Uruguay.

The significant omissions from the list of countries having compulsory school attendance laws are Belgium, Quebec, and Manitoba.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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Compulsory education in foreign countries.

Countries.	Date of present law.	Age limits.	Annual period.	Attendance required.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL EUROPE.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria.....	1869	6-14.....	*	Until scholar has acquired prescribed subjects, religion, reading, writing and arithmetic tested by examination for certificate.	\$1.50 (maximum) or imprisonment up to 2 days.
Hungary.....	1868	6-12 (12-15)	8 months, country; 10 months, town.	Six years, day school. Continuation or revision school; evening or Sunday school at stated times.	First offense, warning; second, reprimand; subsequent, fine from 35 cents to \$1.50.
Prussia.....	1882	6-13.....	Full term.....	Exempt, if certificate of primary studies is obtained; examination for this open to children 11 years of age.	First and second offense, warning; subsequent, fine \$3 (maximum) and imprisonment 5 days.
German Empire (typical States):					
Bavaria.....		6-13 (13-16 secular Sunday schools)		Until scholar has acquired prescribed subjects and passed test examinations.	Each offense 70 cents (maximum) or imprisonment up to 3 days.
Prussia.....		6-14.....		Eight years.....	
Saxony.....	1883	7-14 (and 14-17 boys only).		Exempt after 7 years if prescribed standard is reached.	
Württemberg.....	1836, 1877, 1886.	7-14 (14-18 boys, 14-16 girls).	Every school day.		Fine or imprisonment.
Luxemburg (grand duchy).		7-13.....			
Netherlands.....	1900	6-12 or 7-13.		Exempt at 12 years of age if 6 consecutive years have been passed in primary schools.	
Switzerland (typical cantons):					
Berne.....	1870	6-15 (15-18)	Fifthsixths of prescribed attendance.	Exemption on completion of 8 years' course, if examination is satisfactory.	Fines and imprisonment.
Geneva.....	1886	7-13.....	40 weeks, 24 hours each.		100.
Grisons.....	1833, 1859.	7-15.....	30 hours every school week.		100.

* The age limits in this column cover the age period in each country, during which the compulsory law may be enforced; from column 5 it will be seen that in many cases exemptions are allowed between the age limits; the age limits in parentheses relate to continuation schools.

Compulsory education in foreign countries—Continued.

Countries.	Date of present law.	Age limits.	Annual period.	Attendance required.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL EUROPE—continued.					
Switzerland (typical cantons)—Continued.					
Neuchâtel.....	1872	6-14			Fine, 40 cents (minimum); or imprisonment 30 days (maximum). Each offense 2 to 3 cents and 4 hours' imprisonment.
Tessin.....	1882	6-14 (15-18)	28 hours a week for 6 to 9 months.		Warnings; subsequently, fines, 60 cents to \$1.
Vaud.....	1885	6½ - 14½ (15-19)	31 hours every school week.		Penalties for 10 absences.
Zürich.....	1889	6-14	Full time.		
NORTHWESTERN EUROPE.					
Great Britain and Ireland:					
England.....	1900	5-14	Full term, unless by special arrangement.		Determined by local laws.
Scotland.....	1872	5-13	Option of local authorities.		Fine, \$5 (maximum), or imprisonment 14 days.
Ireland.....	1892	6-14	do.		Fines and imprisonment.
SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.					
Denmark.....	1904	7-14	Determined by local authorities.		First offense, warning; subsequent, fines 1 to 25 kroner (\$0.264 to \$6.70).
Norway.....	1889	7-14			
Sweden.....	1882, 1897	7-14	34½ weeks.		
ASIA.					
Japan.....	Ordinance 1907.	6-12			
AUSTRALASIA.					
Australia:					
New South Wales.....	1890	6-14	70 days each half year.		Fine, 5 shillings (\$1.20) to 20 shillings (\$4.80); or imprisonment 7 days.
Queensland.....	1875	6-12	60 days in each half year.		
South Australia.....	1875, 1891	7-13	35 school days per quarter.		Fine, \$1.25 to \$5.

Tasmania.....	1885, 1886	7-13	3 days a week.	Exempt at 11 years of age, if able to pass required examination.	Fine, 5 shillings (\$1.20) to 20 shillings (\$4.80).
Victoria.....	1872	6-14	40 days each quarter.	12 years of age, if able to pass examination.	Do.
West Australia.....	1889, 1907	6-14	Every school day.		Fine, 5 shillings (\$1.20) to 40 shillings (\$9).
New Zealand.....	1877, 1901	7-14	From two-thirds to four-fifths total number of sessions.		
NORTH AMERICA.					
Canada:					
Alberta.....	1891, 1901	7-12	Six months		Fines, first offense, \$5; subsequent, each, \$10.
British Columbia.....	1891	7-12		In towns, 12 years of age and examination in work or grade 7; above 13, without examination, if necessary.	
New Brunswick.....	1906	7-12			
Northwest Territories.....		7-12	120 full days.		Fines.
Nova Scotia.....	1885, 1901	7-12	Full term.		Do.
Ontario.....	1891	8-14			
Prince Edward Island.....	1887	8-13			
Saskatchewan.....		7-12			

Inclusive.

III. COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

By W. CARSON RYAN, Jr.,

Editorial Division, Bureau of Education.

The successful enforcement of compulsory education has long been an enviable feature of the German school system. Although the ages and periods of attendance vary, there are practically no children in the German Empire who evade the laws. The occasional exceptions are in the case of families of strolling actors, acrobats, etc., and the shifting population engaged in river navigation. Some of the figures will show the almost perfect conditions: Out of 5,754,728 children of school age in Prussia in 1901, only 548 evaded attendance. In 1895 the evasions were 487 out of 5,317,037 children. Both of these figures represent a betterment since 1871, when there were 20,783 evasions out of a school population of 4,464,906. Although Prussian conditions are better standardized than those in other parts of the empire, and it is important not to consider Prussia as Germany, the following table of Prussian school enrollment, as compared with population, will serve to indicate the consistency with which the record of schooling is maintained.

Table showing ratio of public elementary-school children to total population in Prussia since 1822.

Year.	Children in school.	Population.	Per cent.
1822.....	1,427,045	11,664,133	12.2
1826.....	1,577,999	12,256,725	12.9
1828.....	1,791,703	12,726,110	14.8
1831.....	1,917,934	13,038,960	14.7
1834.....	2,102,271	13,507,999	15.6
1837.....	2,169,247	14,098,125	15.4
1840.....	2,224,239	14,928,501	14.9
1843.....	2,328,146	15,471,084	15.0
1846.....	2,433,333	16,112,938	15.1
1849.....	2,453,062	16,331,187	15.2
1852.....	2,583,565	16,935,420	15.2
1855.....	2,615,382	17,202,831	15.2
1858.....	2,719,072	17,739,913	15.3
1861.....	2,778,208	18,491,220	15.0
1864.....	2,825,322	19,255,139	14.7
1867.....	3,035,275	19,672,237	15.4
1871.....	3,900,055	24,639,706	15.8
1878.....	4,300,190	26,664,427	15.8
1882.....	4,339,729	27,694,354	15.7
1886.....	4,838,247	28,648,822	16.9
1891.....	4,916,476	29,965,261	16.4
1895.....	5,236,826	31,865,123	16.4
1901.....	5,470,870	34,472,509	15.6
1911.....	6,572,140	40,165,319	16.4

Figures of a number of German municipalities for 1910 reveal how consistently the ideal in attendance is carried out to the very end of the system. In certain cities having an eight-year course the percentage of children finishing the eighth grade was as follows: Wiesbaden, 99.46; Frankfort on the Main, 99.2; Flensburg, 99.77; Leipzig, 99.58; Dresden, 99.67; Zwickau, 99.93; Plauen, 98.91; Chemnitz, 99.62; Mainz, 99.4; Bremen, 98.62. These cities are above the normal, to be sure, yet that so many communities can show such a record is sufficiently noteworthy.

The agencies in this admirable enforcement of compulsory education may be summed up as follows: (1) Strict compulsory laws long on the statute books; (2) an imperial child-labor law which is enforced; (3) a thorough system of official inspection by school, church, and civil authorities; (4) careful registration methods, which make sure that the child is not lost sight of in a change of residence.

(1) *Legislation.*—Compulsory education laws have been on the statute books in German countries for considerably more than a century. They go back at least to Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia (Sept. 28, 1717):

Hereafter in those places where schools exist the parents are required on pain of heavy punishment . . . to send their children to school every day in winter; and in summer, when the children are needed for farm work, at least once or twice a week, in order that they may not entirely forget what they have learned during the winter.

The principle is more definitely enunciated in Frederick the Great's general law of 1763:

First of all, we decree that all our subjects, whether parents, guardians, or employers, upon whom the education of youth devolves, shall send to school their own children, boys and girls, as well as those intrusted to their care, not later than the fifth year, in order that they may continue there into their thirteenth and fourteenth year; and they shall keep them at school until they have not only obtained the essentials of Christianity and know how to read and write readily but can also make satisfactory answer with regard to those matters which are taught them in reading books ordained and approved by our consistories.

The general law of 1794 provides:

SECTION 43. Every inhabitant who can not or will not provide the necessary instruction for his children in his own household is required to send them to school after the completion of the fifth year.

SEC. 46. The school instruction must be continued until a child, in the discretion of his spiritual guide, has obtained the knowledge necessary for an intelligent person of his station in life.

The Code of 1850 declares: "Parents and their representatives shall not leave their children or wards without the instruction which is prescribed for the public schools."

Compulsory education is also covered by legislation of 1872, 1878, and 1891. The 1872 law changes "spiritual guide" in the law to "school inspector." The 1891 law says: "The compulsory educa-

tion period of a child ends with the close of the child's completed fourteenth year."

The enforcement of the law is left to the police authorities. In case of infraction the school inspector invokes the aid of the police, and legal proceedings are instituted against the parents, who are at first fined, and in case of repeated offense may be imprisoned, usually for eight days.

In Saxony the punishment provided by law for nonattendance is a fine, or imprisonment from one day to six weeks; but the testimony is that legal proceedings are seldom undertaken.

In Bavaria there is no compulsory education law; the subject is covered by regulations.

In Württemberg parents who fail to send their children to school regularly are first warned, then fined, and, if need be, imprisoned.

As in most countries, the laws allow certain exemptions. Entrance into school at the lower age may be deferred in the case of illness or constitutional weakness, especially where the distance from school is considerable, and at the other end of the compulsory period likewise children may for sound reasons be freed from the action of the law. In the year 1901 of all children of school age in Prussia 10,672 were unable to attend on account of mental or bodily defects; 16,109 could not be received immediately after the completion of the sixth year; and 53,794 were released from attendance before the end of their fourteenth year.

Education of the deaf and dumb is not compulsory in most of the German States. In Prussia it is compulsory in only one Province, Schleswig-Holstein.

The question of compulsory or optional attendance in continuation schools has heretofore been left to the respective municipalities. The Prussian State Government, however, by conditioning its annual appropriations upon the establishment of compulsory attendance, has succeeded in inducing most of the communities to make the attendance compulsory. In 1910 Prussia had 1,818 industrial continuation schools (*gewerbliche Fortbildungsschulen*), with 321,226 students; 59 association schools (*Vereinsschulen*), with 5,831 students; and 285 guild schools (*Innungsschulen*), with 11,952 students. Of the industrial continuation schools, 1,749 (including 61 work schools) had compulsory attendance and 69 optional attendance. In the 59 association schools, which are maintained by apprentices, mechanics, manufacturers, etc., the attendance is optional.

After agitation for a number of years a draft of a national law has recently been submitted to the Prussian Landtag, or Legislature,

¹ This and the following paragraph are taken from a statement by Ralph C. Buser, United States consul at Erfurt. See Bulletin, 1913, No. 54, U. S. Bu. of Ed., p. 15.

which makes three years' attendance at an industrial or commercial continuation school obligatory on the part of all boys under 18 years of age who are employed in industrial or commercial work in the particular community. The boys usually finish in the common schools at the age of 14 or 15, and, according to the new State law, their compulsory attendance at the continuation school will continue for three years or until the end of their apprenticeship, but not beyond the eighteenth year. It is also provided in this new law that one can be released by the school authorities from the obligation to attend the public industrial continuation school by attendance during the required legal period and for an equal number of hours at a guild or other continuation school or trade school, provided that the instruction at such school has been recognized by the president of the respective government district (Regierungs-Präsident) as an adequate substitute.

(2) *Child-labor law.*—The imperial child-labor law of 1869 forbade without exception the employment of children under 12 years of age, and its rigorous enforcement has aided materially in carrying out compulsory education laws.

(3) *Inspection.*—Church and civil authorities cooperate in the work of insuring attendance. The local school authorities have their own regulations whereby they take action to compel attendance. In Prussia and in most other parts of the German Empire, however, the almost perfect attendance is largely due to the pastors, who are especially authorized to see that the children go to school.

(4) *Registration methods.*—Prussia early took the lead in instituting careful registration methods and in the compilation of dependable school statistics—the first steps in educational progress; and the other German States have in the main followed Prussia's example. Thus, although educational administration is not under centralized imperial control, there is practical unanimity in enrollment and registration methods throughout the German Empire.

The work of the direct agencies thus outlined is made effective by the following facts of German civilization which need always to be borne in mind in considering compulsory education in Germany: Relative density of population, allowing stricter surveillance than in less thickly settled countries; a people more nearly homogeneous than that of the United States; an innate love of education produced by generations of men with cultural ideas, apt to be lacking in a new nation where action and personality tend to be treasured above bookish attainments; strongly centralized government, which makes of the school a system in a sense in which ours seldom is; close interrelation of church and state in public education, involving vigilance on the part of both agencies to see that the child is in school; and,

above all, a strongly developed public sentiment on the subject of school attendance which makes truancy practically impossible.

The effects of successful compulsory education show themselves in a number of ways not easily susceptible of statistical analysis. Vanishing illiteracy is one indication that can be measured; 1910 figures give the German Empire the lowest illiteracy record among the nations—3 in 10,000.

But it is not merely in the external phenomena of literacy or illiteracy that long-continued compulsory education shows its effects--the disciplinary value to the national mind of generation after generation of educated citizens is incalculable.

IV. THE NEED OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

By WILLIAM H. HAND,
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Thirty-nine States of the Union have State-wide compulsory school-attendance laws of varying degrees of compulsion and enforcement. The remaining nine States all belong to the Southern group. Four of the Southern States, viz, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, have laws making attendance compulsory in parts of these States. These laws are generally known as local-option laws. Of the laws of these four States, perhaps that of Arkansas actually reaches the greatest number of children; in none of the four has compulsory attendance been in force long enough to make any marked decrease in the State's illiteracy. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas are yet without any kind of compulsory-attendance law.

Many people are still debating in a purely academic way the need, the wisdom, and the feasibility of something which has been tested and accepted by the majority of peoples speaking English, German, and French. Nevertheless, the mere fact that other sections of the Union and other countries have enacted such laws is of itself not conclusive evidence that the Southern States should enact them. Any logical argument for or against compulsory attendance must be based on conditions as they actually exist.

Confining the study to the native white population of native parentage, the following tables show the conditions in the Southern States, and the relative illiteracy in the South and other parts of the United States and in four foreign countries. The figures for the United States are from the Census Report of 1910. These figures are not the guesswork of some partisan statistician, but the cold facts given to the census taker by the fathers and mothers of the children.

EXHIBIT A.—Native white illiterates 10 years of age and over.

	Per ct.
New England States—6 (all under compulsory laws).....	0.7
Middle Atlantic—3 (all under compulsory laws).....	1.2
East North Central—6 (all under compulsory laws).....	1.7
West North Central—7 (all under compulsory laws).....	1.7
South Atlantic—9 (3 without compulsory laws; 3 with local option).....	8.0
East South Central—4 (2 without compulsory laws; 1 with local option).....	9.6
West South Central—4 (1 without compulsory laws; 2 with local option).....	8.6
Mountain—8 (all under compulsory laws).....	3.6
Pacific—3 (both under compulsory laws).....	0.4

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

EXHIBIT B.—Native white illiterate males of voting age.

	Per cent.
New England States.....	1.0
Middle Atlantic.....	1.5
East North Central.....	2.3
West North Central.....	2.3
South Atlantic.....	9.0
East South Central.....	11.1
West South Central.....	6.0
Mountain.....	2.8
Pacific.....	0.5
France, male adults.....	4.7
England, male and female adults.....	3.0
Scotland, male and female adults.....	2.4
German Empire, male adults.....	0.5

EXHIBIT C.—Showing rank of the 12 States without State-wide compulsory laws in percentage of illiteracy of native whites 10 years of age and over.

States.	1910	1900
Maryland.....	32d.	32d.
Texas.....	33d.	35th.
Florida.....	37th.	38th.
Mississippi.....	38th.	37th.
Arkansas.....	40th.	41st.
Georgia.....	41st.	42d.
Virginia ¹	42d.	40th.
Tennessee.....	43d.	46th.
Alabama.....	44th.	47th.
South Carolina.....	45th.	44th.
North Carolina ¹	47th.	46th.
Louisiana.....	48th.	48th.

¹ Virginia and North Carolina passed their State-wide compulsory laws after the census of 1910.

In Exhibit D following are first shown the six States without compulsory-attendance laws. Next are shown the six States with local-option compulsory laws. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are taken as representative of New England, each with a compulsory-attendance law enacted years ago and requiring long terms of attendance enforced by rather heavy penalties. Wisconsin and Minnesota are taken as a type of the newer West, with a compulsory attendance rather rigidly enforced. West Virginia and Kentucky are taken as specimens of recent compulsory-attendance laws at first mild in form and not very rigidly enforced.

EXHIBIT D.—Native white illiterates 10 years of age and over.

States.	Illiterates.	Per cent.
South Carolina.....	50,112	10.5
Georgia.....	79,875	8.0
Florida.....	14,331	5.2
Alabama.....	84,204	10.1
Mississippi.....	28,344	5.3
Texas.....	60,681	3.3
Maryland.....	17,464	3.0
Virginia.....	81,105	8.2
North Carolina.....	131,992	12.3
Tennessee.....	120,384	9.9
Arkansas.....	54,221	7.1
Louisiana.....	82,100	15.0

EXHIBIT D.—Native white illiterates 10 years of age and over—Continued.

States.	Illiterates.	Per cent.
Massachusetts.....	3,428	0.4
Rhode Island.....	944	.7
Connecticut.....	1,707	.5
Wisconsin.....	3,223	.6
Minnesota.....	1,536	.4
West Virginia.....	50,580	6.7
Kentucky.....	145,156	10.7

EXHIBIT E.—Native white male illiterates of voting age.

States.	Illiterates in 1900.	Illiterates in 1910.	Per cent in 1910.
South Carolina.....	15,643	17,535	11.0
Georgia.....	31,911	29,936	8.9
Florida.....	5,470	5,026	5.1
Alabama.....	30,680	30,389	10.9
Mississippi.....	11,613	11,129	6.1
Texas.....	24,180	23,642	3.7
Maryland.....	10,191	8,097	4.0
Virginia.....	35,057	33,488	9.9
North Carolina.....	54,208	49,619	14.1
Tennessee.....	51,247	47,479	11.5
Arkansas.....	22,546	20,343	7.7
Louisiana.....	24,681	28,091	15.6
Massachusetts.....	1,027	1,700	.5
Rhode Island.....	550	406	1.0
Connecticut.....	1,040	893	.7
Wisconsin.....	1,754	1,514	1.0
Minnesota.....	737	732	.6
West Virginia.....	23,024	20,666	7.8
Kentucky.....	82,182	59,314	12.8

These figures can have but one meaning—that compulsory education reduces illiteracy and that the South sorely needs to have hers reduced. In a monarchy the primary object in educating its citizens has been to make good, intelligent, loyal subjects. In a democracy, such as ours, the primary object in educating the people is to make good, intelligent, loyal, and prosperous citizen-sovereigns. Admittedly we are making "the most stupendous experiment in Government" that the world has ever seen. We are taking our native-born stock and fusing with them foreigners from all quarters of the globe. We are making of practically every one of these an American citizen, clothing each with the power to make and to administer the laws of a great nation and to direct and control all the forces and resources of our institutional life. To meet successfully such tremendous responsibilities requires intelligence and training of the highest constructive order.

If our Government is to achieve and maintain that eminence among the powers of the earth to which we pledge our faith, it must secure for itself an intelligent, efficient, and orderly citizenship. Intelligence and efficiency lie at the very foundation of any people's greatness. Intelligent and efficient citizens are a State's fundamental

asset, and the State which has the largest percentage of illiteracy has the smallest percentage of effective citizens. Ambassador Bryce has repeatedly emphasized the fact that America has put unlimited power into the hands of the people, and if the people are to enjoy that power without abusing it they must be educated; or, as a recent writer expresses it, "If the people are to govern, they must know how to govern." By the people is meant all the people. The South could once boast of an administrative aristocracy capable and highly trained—in the language of Henry W. Grady, "almost feudal in its grandeur." The conditions conducive to such a society have been swept away, and the South to-day is preeminently the land where training and fitness of the masses are indispensable. It must educate all.

No sound-thinking man would for a moment contend that education, in the common acceptance of that word, is a panacea for political and social ills, nor would he claim that an illiterate man is necessarily not a good citizen. But in a democracy where manhood suffrage practically prevails institutional life is exposed to tremendous dangers when in 12 States 304,774 (Exhibit E) native white males of voting age, or 10 per cent of the white voting population, are unable to read the names printed on the ballots they are supposed to cast intelligently for the government of the State. Please note the insignificantly small decennial decrease in native white male illiterates of the voting age in Alabama and Mississippi, while in South Carolina and Louisiana there is a material increase.

The revelations of the Thirteenth Census are highly gratifying in the main. The decrease in illiteracy in the Southern States, as in the entire Union, between 1900 and 1910 is highly encouraging. The following exhibit as a whole is at once one of victory and of promise:

EXHIBIT F.—Showing the actual decrease of native white illiterates 10 years of age and over, between 1900 and 1910.

States.	In 1900.	In 1910.	Decrease.
South Carolina.....	54,177	50,112	4,065
Georgia.....	99,848	79,875	20,073
Florida.....	16,476	14,331	2,139
Alabama.....	102,779	84,204	18,575
Mississippi.....	35,432	28,344	7,088
Texas.....	70,006	60,881	9,125
Maryland.....	23,837	17,464	6,373
Virginia.....	95,843	81,105	14,738
North Carolina.....	175,325	131,992	43,333
Tennessee.....	156,342	120,344	35,998
Arkansas.....	74,828	54,721	20,107
Louisiana.....	78,889	82,100	3,211

↑ Increase.

The decrease in illiteracy in North Carolina and Tennessee is almost incredible. Nothing short of a general educational awakening could have produced such results. On the surface the figures of this exhibit

seem to promise universal literacy without attendance compelled by law. But let these figures be interpreted in the light of cold facts. Taking the total number of illiterates in these 12 States in 1910 as the basis, according to the actual decrease between 1900 and 1910, it would require 30 years for Maryland and Arkansas to banish white illiteracy from their borders with their present educational machinery and efforts. It would require 40 years for Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee. At the same rate for Virginia and Texas it would require 60 years, while South Carolina would have white illiteracy in her borders at the end of a century. Without some relief from her present condition, when can Louisiana hope to banish her white illiteracy?

But the interpretation is not finished. For every 1,000 persons 10 years of age and over classed as illiterates there are several hundred other persons who can mechanically scrawl their names in such way as to be legible and who can spell out sentences with difficulty. These persons are unable to write well enough for either business or social correspondence. Their ability to read is less than that necessary to get an intelligent meaning from an ordinary newspaper article. We get only a partial view of the situation when we see illiteracy as reported in the census tables. To the census tables must be added that army of near-illiterates who are without even the rudiments of an education and who are thus handicapped as creative forces in the State.

The opponents of compulsory attendance insist that the people will send their children to school without being compelled to do so, if only they are shown their duty and their obligation to their children. These opponents declare that the younger generation of white children are already in school. Neither contention is true. For 20 years the ablest and safest leaders, men and women whose names stand high in the Nation, have been tireless in their efforts to get the children into the schools without compulsion, yet approximately 25 per cent of the native white children between the ages of 6 and 14 are not in school at all. In 1910 the 12 Southern States under discussion had 788,699 native white children between the ages of 6 and 14 not in school. Here are the figures:

EXHIBIT G.—Native white children between 6 and 14 years of age not in school.

States.	Children.	Per cent.
Maryland.....	25,157	16.7
Virginia.....	74,506	26.8
North Carolina.....	79,261	24.3
Tennessee.....	97,071	24.8
Arkansas.....	60,281	25.3
Louisiana.....	88,197	31.6
South Carolina.....	29,977	27.9
Georgia.....	76,342	26.2
Florida.....	21,854	27.0
Alabama.....	78,142	30.0
Mississippi.....	26,730	15.8
Texas.....	151,232	25.7

In this exhibit no account is taken of the children of either foreign or mixed white parentage or the foreign-born whites. The figures are confined to the native white stock.

In some States one hears the perennial explanation of the relatively small per capita expenditure for schools—that the earning capacity of the people is small. Will the per capita earning capacity ever be what it might so long as thousands of wage earners are so fettered by ignorance as to be fitted for only the most ill-paid occupations? Intelligence and training are the means whereby men are transformed from menials into artisans at a living wage. Poverty and stress of war can no longer be offered as a palliative for the illiteracy of the children who ought to be in school.

Who are these illiterate white children and why are they not in school? Some of them are the sons and daughters of parents themselves ignorant and unable to appreciate or to understand what an education means to their children and to the State. Some are the children of sordid fathers and mothers who are more than willing to make wage earners and bread winners of their untaught offspring at the expense of their future manhood and womanhood. Many are at work on the farms, sacrificed to the monotonous round of planting crops, cultivating crops, harvesting crops, and again planting crops; some are at work in stores and shops or engaged as messenger boys, all at a small wage; many are employed in the nerve-dulling and blood-sapping environment of the mills, receiving good wages as children in exchange for vigor of body and training of mind as men and women, while thousands of others are roaming the streets and country lanes, the training grounds for idlers, vagrants, and enemies to law, order, and decency. Many of these children are the descendants of *The forgotten man*, so well portrayed by Ambassador Page in his "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths." They became the *neglected mass*, and the neglected mass has become the *indifferent mass*. When any considerable number of people in a State become indifferent to the intellectual, moral, and social conditions of themselves and their offspring, the situation becomes alarming, for illiteracy, like every other evil, tends to perpetuate itself. The illiterate parent and the near-illiterate citizen are usually content with short school terms, small and irregular attendance, ill-equipped and ill-paid teachers, inferior schoolhouses, rude furniture, and antiquated textbooks. The blighting blackness of ignorance obscures the light of knowledge and too often leaves the ignorant man wholly satisfied with his dismal lot. And one of the most unpromising features of this already gloomy prospect is that in many of the States the illiterate females outnumber the illiterate males. An illiterate mother does not promise much for the child of to-morrow.

Has the State the right to compel a parent to send his child to school? Many object to the word "compulsory." They are exceedingly anxious lest we should introduce into our government machinery something practiced by some ancient aristocracy or suggested by some modern monarchy. They fail to see that compulsory education is in its spirit and purpose both modern and democratic, in that it is destructive of all artificial class distinctions and aims to give all as nearly an even start in life as possible. Years ago we accepted without much serious question the doctrine that popular education is necessary to the growth and permanence of our republican institutions. Since all classes of our heterogeneous society are active factors therein, the State maintains schools for all the children of all the people in order to render its citizenship homogeneous in spirit and purpose. The public schools exist primarily for the benefit of the State rather than for the benefit of the individual. The State seeks to make every citizen intelligent and serviceable. The State compels the rich man to pay taxes to help support the schools, not because it owes the poor man's child an education, but because the State needs the intelligent services of that child. The schools are democratized by compelling the rich and poor alike to pay taxes according to their ability for something necessary to all.

When the State has provided schools for all its children, it has performed only a part of its duty. If a universal school tax is justifiable on the ground that popular education is a necessity, compulsory attendance by the State is also justifiable. The State has no right to levy and collect taxes for a specific purpose, then permit that purpose to be defeated at the hands of indifferent or selfish parents. For the State, under the mandates of law, to collect taxes for the education of its children and fail to give the education to the legal beneficiaries is a moral crime, if not a statutory one. In this connection one hears much about the sacred rights and personal privileges of the parent who neglects or refuses to send his child to school. Has the helpless child no sacred rights? Has the State not some privileges? The tendency to shift from the home those functions which properly belong there is regrettable. One of those functions is to train the children for their duties and responsibilities in the social organism. Society itself is imperiled whenever its members are unfit. One of the essentials of fitness is what we call education. Therefore, whenever the home refuses or neglects to prepare the child for society, it is not only the privilege but the duty of the State to see that the child is fitted for its part. Argument against the right of the State to send the child to school seems specious, superficial, and obsolete. Those who make such argument would not for one moment deny the right of the State to compel the parent to feed and clothe

his child, to compel him to vaccinate his child, or to compel him to fight for his country and to shoot him if he should desert. No one questions the right of the State to carry the law-breaking child to the reformatory or to jail to protect society. Has not the State as much right to carry the child to the schoolhouse to save him from the reformatory or the jail, and to train him to benefit society?

When the State compels the parent to send his child to school, it is simply compelling the parent to put the child in possession of his own rightful inheritance. In a narrow sense that inheritance is his right to the benefit of what the State has collected and set apart for him; in a wider and truer sense it means his opportunity to make of himself all that his God-given abilities will permit him to become; in the broadest sense it is his becoming fitted to take his place in the State to perform the sacred duties of an intelligent and patriotic citizen.

Objection is often made that compulsory attendance would work hardships in the homes of the poor. Is it not a fact that the poor child is the very one who most needs the aid of the State to bring him into possession of his own? He it is who must soon face the complexities of modern life and the insistent demands of citizenship with none of the advantages common to birth or wealth. The poor child is the very one whom the State ought to help, because he himself is helpless. The child of the poor must work, but is it either right or humane that he should be forever denied his share of his inheritance in order to be a breadwinner for a selfish, unfeeling father? If it be true that the American home can not be supported by the adult members of the normal family, we are confronted with one of the gravest problems ever met in any country. No State on a sound economic and social basis can afford to permit its children to be employed as breadwinners when they should be in school equipping themselves for productive citizenship. Besides, it ought not to require much economic sagacity to understand that every child put into any gainful occupation contributes to the lowering of the wage or income of every adult in the same establishment. Child labor is ruinous to the wages of the parents.

Over and over we are assured that compulsory attendance laws could not be enforced, that such laws would be ignored or defied. That is begging the question. Why not the same skepticism about the enforcement of any other law? The opponents insist that a compulsory law could not be enforced, because the people are not ready for such a law. Would there be any use for this law or any other law, if all the people were ready and waiting to obey it? Laws are enacted to compel men to do that which they ought to do, but will not do voluntarily. Tens of thousands of people in America are not

obeying the Ten Commandments. Are we to justify this disobedience on the ground that the people are not quite ready for the Decalog? Or, is the Decalog a piece of unwise and premature legislation, because some of us do not obey it? Will any law enforce itself? Will any law be enforced until an honest effort has been made to do so? And what is meant by successful enforcement? Can the enforcement of a law be called unsuccessful so long as it is violated by the few? In every civilized land there is a law against homicide. There are many violations of that law. Shall we for that reason call the law a failure and repeal it? To argue that a compulsory attendance law could not be enforced is to argue that we are not a law-abiding people.

It is further argued that a child forced to attend school would derive but little benefit from such attendance. Those who argue thus forget that the compulsion is not in bringing to the school the unwilling child, but in forcing an indifferent, mercenary, or recreant parent to let his child go to school. The average child between 8 and 14 years of age is willing enough to go to school, if he has even the opportunity.

Another contention is that compulsory laws could not be enforced without truant officers, and that such officer must be paid out of the school funds. No one denies the necessity for the truant officer and that he must be paid. Any city in the land would save thousands of dollars every year in the way of salaries, if it would dismiss its policemen, its constables, and its detectives. But these officers are necessary to perform for the people services more valuable than the sum of salaries. So it would be with the truant officers. We are perfectly willing to pay an officer of the law to arrest men for the most trivial offenses, but it is out of all reason to pay an officer of the law to see that a lazy, selfish, or thriftless father sends his child to school to give him an opportunity to improve on his father. The history of compulsory attendance laws has been that after a few months' operation the violations become fewer and fewer, the enforcement of the laws finally becoming nearly automatic.

Frequently the opponents insist that we have not enough schoolhouses and teachers to take care of the thousands of children whom a compulsory law would add to the school attendance. If this be true, the situation should be alarming to even the opponents. These opponents, were they farmers, would probably oppose any increase in the yield of their cornfields, because their cornercubs would not hold the crop. Such argument is puerile, unless we are prepared to admit that the people are actually unable to take care of their own children. Will the schoolhouses ever be built or the teachers employed until there is need for them?

A few temporizing aspirants to leadership declare for compulsory education when pressed to take a stand, but add that the people are not quite ready for it. Who are the people not quite ready? Why are they not quite ready? When shall they be quite ready? Are they not the same people who were not quite ready for any kind of education at public expense, and were not quite ready to vote for water-supply systems, for electric-light plants, and for other public utilities? These people are not quite ready to do anything which they have not always done, and some of them would not be quite ready to vote for compulsory school attendance 20 years hence, even if their children were signing their names with cross marks. These temporizers must know that by compulsion alone we shall get all the children into the schools, yet they are hindering the day which they admit ought to come. They justify their course by saying that they are leading the people instead of driving them. These men ought to know that leaders must be men of large vision, strong conviction, and faith in themselves and their cause. They mistake timidity for discretion. Parents in the bonds of ignorance, blinded by indifference, greed, and stifling cupidity, are not easily lured into educating their children. Experience teaches that compulsion is necessary. Neither bonuses nor local-option laws will put all the children into the schools. The tale of those who have tried local option in this matter is one of pitiable failure, save as a mere preface to State-wide compulsion.

The argument against compulsory attendance on account of the negro has been worn threadbare; surely the time has come to drop it. Some phases of it are pathetic. Is it wise or expedient to permit thousands of white boys and girls to grow up in ignorance lest in forcing them into school the aspirations of the negro child should be awakened? Shall the white man remain ignorant in order to encourage or to compel the negro to remain ignorant? Is it better for white and black to remain ignorant than for both to become intelligent? The only logical conclusion to such argument is that the ignorant white man can compete successfully with the ignorant negro, but that the trained white man can not compete with the trained negro. Then what becomes of the boasted superiority of the white man? Has the white man so nearly reached the zenith of his possibilities that he can not keep well in advance of the ambitious negro?

The man who opposes compulsory attendance from a fear of putting the negro into school must be ill-informed as to the actual situation. The negro child needs no compulsory law to put him into school. He is already there wherever and whenever possible. No matter what a man's views on negro education, his admiration is

challenged by the zeal and eagerness of the negro child to go to school. His thirst for knowledge would be commendable in any race. Not only is the negro in school, but he is learning. Let any skeptic examine the following figures:

EXHIBIT H.—*Negro illiterates 10 years of age and over.*

States.	1890	1900	1910
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Maryland.....	50.1	35.1	23.4
Virginia.....	57.2	44.6	30.0
North Carolina.....	60.1	47.6	33.9
Tennessee.....	54.2	41.6	27.3
Arkansas.....	53.6	43.0	28.4
Louisiana.....	72.1	61.1	48.4
South Carolina.....	64.1	52.8	38.7
Georgia.....	67.3	52.4	36.5
Florida.....	50.6	38.4	25.5
Alabama.....	69.1	57.4	40.1
Mississippi.....	60.9	49.1	35.6
Texas.....	52.5	38.2	24.6

There are many who contend that our educational conditions are matters for congratulation. The writer yields to no one in the matter of pride over what has been accomplished educationally in the past 40 years. It is a source of constant delight to see and to hear of so many tangible evidences of educational progress. For several decades the various organizations of educational workers have been coming together annually to discuss means for the betterment of the schools. They have brought together regularly much of the best thought and ripest experience of the Nation, and have laid just tribute upon foreign countries in their conferences. It is no empty boast to say that these organizations have wrought wonderfully in constructive educational statesmanship. In addition to all these, Congressmen, governors, legislators, publicists, philanthropists, business men, and taxpayers have frequently come together to consider the means for educational advancement.

In all these gatherings we have planned better schools, inspired the taxpayers to vote taxes for schools, encouraged the people to build model schoolhouses, to lengthen their school terms, to employ better teachers and to pay them better salaries, and to make their schools their pride. But what has been accomplished in the way of a substantial decrease in the illiteracy of the citizenship? In these larger gatherings one State reports that it has put its university at the head as to entrance requirements; another State reports that it has doubled its school revenues within very recent years; another reports that it has doubled its secondary-school attendance within a very short time; another boasts that it has marvelously increased its common-school enrollment within the past 10 years, but over-

looks the fact that its natural decennial increase in population also has been marvelous; still another State boasts that it has built a new schoolhouse every week day in the year and two on Sundays. All these reports are inspiring, but how many have had the courage or the cause to boast of any permanent, substantial decrease in the illiteracy of their people? Of what value are all our school taxes, our elegant schoolhouses, our improved schools to the thousands of boys and girls who never enter the door of a schoolhouse?

V. LAWS OF OHIO AND OF MASSACHUSETTS RELATING
TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOR.

OHIO.¹

AN ACT * * * relating to children and to females under 21 years of age and to organizations which include within their objects matters relating to children.

(Approved May 9, 1913.)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SEC. 7763. Every parent, guardian, or other person having charge of any child between the ages of 8 and 15 years of age, if a male, and 16 years of age if a female, must send such child to a public, private, or parochial school, for the full time that the school attended is in session, which shall in no case be for less than 28 weeks. Such attendance must begin within the first week of the school term, unless the child is excused therefrom by the superintendent of the public schools, in city or other districts having such superintendent, or by the clerk of the board of education in village, special, and township districts not having a superintendent, or by the principal of the private or parochial school, upon satisfactory showing, either that the bodily or mental condition of the child does not permit of its attendance at school, or that the child is being instructed at home by a person qualified, in the opinion of such superintendent or clerk, as the case may be, to teach the branches named in the next preceding section.

SEC. 7764. In case such superintendent, principal, or clerk refuses to excuse a child from attendance at school, an appeal may be taken from such decision to the judge of the juvenile court of the county, upon the giving of a bond, within 10 days thereafter, to the approval of such judge, to pay the costs of the appeal. His decision in the matter shall be final. All children between the ages of 15 and 16 years, not engaged in some regular employment, shall attend school for the full term the schools of the district in which they reside are in session during the school year, unless excused for the reasons above named.

SEC. 7765. No boy under 16 years of age and no girl under 18 years of age shall be employed or be in the employment of any person, company, or corporation unless such child presents to such person, company, or corporation an age and school certificate herein provided for, as a condition of employment. Such employer shall keep the same on file in the establishment where such minor is employed for inspection by the truant officer or officers of the department of workshops and factories.

SEC. 7766. An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools, or by a person authorized by him, in city or other districts having such superintendent, or by the clerk of the board of education in village, special, and township districts not having such superintendent, upon satisfactory proof that such child, if a male, is over 15 years of age or, if a female, is over 16 years of age, and that such child has been examined and passed a satisfactory sixth-grade test, if a male,

¹ Ohio Session Laws, 1913, pp. 864, et seq.

and seventh-grade test if a female, in the studies enumerated in section 7762: *Provided*, That residents of other States who work in Ohio must qualify as aforesaid with the proper school authority in the school district in which the establishment is located, as a condition of employment or service, and that the employment contemplated by the child is not prohibited by any law regulating the employment of such children. Every such age and schooling certificate shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same by the child in whose name it is issued.

In order to ascertain whether applicants for such certificates have satisfactorily completed the studies herein prescribed as a condition for the issuance of said certificates, the board of education of each city school district may appoint a juvenile examiner who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the board of education. No such child residing in a city shall be granted such certificate unless such juvenile examiner shall have previously certified that he has examined such child and that he has passed to his satisfaction the grade test as provided by this section: *Provided, further*, That if a child in the opinion of said juvenile examiner is below the normal in mental development so that he can not with due industry pass such test, and if the school record shows that such child is below the normal in development, such fact may be certified to by said examiner, and the superintendent or person authorized by him may at his discretion grant such child such age and schooling certificate: *Provided*, That if said examiner is satisfied that the standard of any school is sufficiently high, he may accept the records thereof as showing that such child has passed such test without further examination.

The age and schooling certificate must be formulated by the State commissioner of common schools, and furnished in blank by the clerk of the board of education. It shall show the date of its issue. A record giving all the facts contained on every certificate issued shall be kept on file in the office issuing the same, and also a record of the names and addresses of the children to whom certificates have been refused, together with the names of the schools which such children should attend and the reasons for refusal.

The superintendent of schools or other persons authorized to issue employment certificates shall transmit between the first and tenth days of each month to the office of the chief inspector of workshops and factories, upon blanks to be furnished by him, a list of the names of the children to whom certificates have been issued, returned, or refused. Such lists shall give the name and address of the prospective employer and the nature of the occupation the child intends to engage in.

Any child between 15 and 16 years of age who shall cease to work for any cause whatever shall report the fact and cause at once to the superintendent of schools, or to a person authorized by him in city or other districts having such superintendent, or to the clerk of the board of education in village, township, or special districts not having such superintendent; said child shall be required to return to school within two weeks, provided other employment is not secured within such time: *Provided*, That should a child in the opinion of the superintendent or person authorized by him in cities and districts having such superintendent, or the clerk of the board of education in village, township, or special districts, lose his employment by reason of persistent willful misconduct or continuous inconstancy, he may be placed in school until the close of the current school year.

The superintendent of schools or the person authorized by him to issue age and schooling certificates shall not issue such certificates until he has received, examined, approved, and filed the following papers duly executed:

(1) The written pledge or promise of the person, partnership or corporation to legally employ the child, also the written agreement to return to the superintendent of schools or to the person authorized by him to issue such certificates, the age and schooling certificate of the child within two days from the date of the child's

withdrawal or dismissal from the service of the person, partnership, or corporation, giving the reason for such withdrawal or dismissal.

(2) The school record of such child, properly filled out and signed by the principal or other person in charge of the school which such child last attended, giving the name, age, address, standing in studies enumerated in section 7762, and the number of weeks attendance in school during the school year previous to applying for such school record, and general conduct.

(3) As evidence of age (a) a passport or duly attested transcript of a passport, filed with a registrar of passports or other officer charged with the duty of registering passports at the several ports of entry to the United States; or duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record, showing the date and place of birth of such child; or (b) a duly attested transcript of the birth certificate, filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics, or other officer charged with the duty of recording births, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the child. (c) In case none of the above proofs of age can be produced, other documentary evidence of age which shall appear to be satisfactory to the officer issuing the certificate (aside from the school record of such child or the affidavit of parent, guardian, or custodian), may be accepted in lieu thereof. In such case a school census or enumeration record, duly attested, may be used as proof of age in the discretion of the officer issuing the certificate. (d) In case no documentary proof of age of any kind can be produced, the officer issuing the certificate may receive and file an application signed by the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child for a physician's certificate. Such application shall contain the name, alleged age, place, and date of birth, and present residence of the child, together with such further facts as may be of assistance in determining the age of such child, and shall contain a statement certifying that the parent, guardian, or custodian signing such application is unable to produce any of the documentary proofs of age specified in the preceding subdivisions of this section. If the superintendent, or officer authorized by him to issue such certificate, is satisfied that a reasonable effort to procure such documentary proof has been made, the certificate of the school physician, or, if there be none, of a physician employed for the purpose by the board of education that such physician has made a physical examination of such child and is satisfied that he is more than 15 years of age, if a male, or that she is more than 16 years of age, if a female, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the age of such child for the purpose of this act.

(4) A certificate from the school physician, or if there should be none, of the board of health, and if there be no board of health within the school district in question, from a licensed physician appointed by the board of education, showing that the child is physically fit to be employed in any of the occupations permitted by law for a child between 15 and 16 years of age: *Provided*, That if the records of the school physician show such child to have been previously sound in health, no further physician's certificate need be required, but the officer authorized to issue such certificate may at his discretion require such physician's certificate in any case, as a condition to the issuing of an age and schooling certificate.

The superintendent or person authorized by him may issue special vacation certificates to boys under 16 years of age and girls under 18 years of age, which shall entitle the holders thereof to be employed during vacation in occupations not forbidden by law to such children, even though such child may not have completed the sixth grade, but provided he has complied with all the other requirements for obtaining the certificate hereinbefore described.

Sec. 7767. All minors over the age of 15 and under the age of 16 years, who have not passed a satisfactory sixth-grade test in the studies enumerated in section 7762, shall attend school as provided in section 7768, and all the provisions thereof shall apply to such minors.

In case the board of education of any school district establishes part-time day schools for the instruction of youth over 15 years of age who are engaged in regular employment, such board of education is authorized to require all youth who have not satisfactorily completed the eighth grade of the elementary schools to continue their schooling until they are 16 years of age: *Provided, however,* That such youth, if they have been granted age and schooling certificates and are regularly employed, shall be required to attend school not to exceed eight hours a week, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. during the school term. All youth between 15 and 16 years of age, who are not employed, shall be required to attend school the full time.

SEC. 7768. Every child between the ages of 8 and 15 years, if a male, or between the ages of 8 and 16, if a female, and every male child between the ages of 15 and 16 years not engaged in some regular employment, who is an habitual truant from school, or who absents itself habitually from school, or who, while in attendance at any public, private, or parochial school, is incorrigible, vicious, or immoral in conduct, or who habitually wanders about the streets and public places during school hours, having no business or lawful occupation, or violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a delinquent child, and shall be subject to the provisions of law relating to delinquent children.

SEC. 7770. The truant officer and assistants shall be vested with police power, and the authority to serve warrants, and have authority to enter workshops, factories, stores, and all other places where children are employed, and do whatever may be necessary, in the way of investigation or otherwise, to enforce this act. He also may take into custody any youth between 8 and 15 years of age, or between 15 and 16 years of age, when not regularly employed, who is not attending school, and shall conduct such youth to the school he has been attending, or which he rightfully should attend.

SEC. 7771. The truant officer shall institute proceedings against any officer, parent, guardian, person, partnership, or corporation violating any provisions of this chapter, and otherwise discharge the duties described therein, and perform such other services as the superintendent of schools or the board of education may deem necessary to preserve the morals and secure the good conduct of school children, and to enforce the provisions of this chapter. The truant officer shall keep on file the name, address, and record of all children between the ages of 15 and 16 to whom age and schooling certificates have been granted who desire employment, and manufacturers, employers, or other persons requiring help of legal age shall have access to such files. The truant officer shall cooperate with the department of workshops and factories in enforcing the conditions and requirements of the child-labor laws of Ohio, furnishing upon request such data as he has collected in his reports of children from 8 to 16 years of age and also concerning employers, to the department of workshops and factories and to the State commissioner of schools. He must keep a record of his transactions for the inspection and information of the superintendent of schools and the board of education; and make daily reports to the superintendent during the school term in districts having them, and to the clerk of the board of education in districts not having superintendents as often as required by him. Suitable blanks for the use of the truant officer shall be provided by the clerk of the board of education.

SEC. 7773. On the request of the superintendent of schools or the board of education or when it otherwise comes to his notice, the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district, and warn the truant and his parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 15 years, or between the ages of 15 and 16 years, in violation of the provisions of this chapter is not regularly employed and is not attending school, the truant officer shall notify the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of such child, of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge, to cause the child to attend some recognized school within

two days from the date of the notice; and it shall be the duty of the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child so to cause its attendance at some recognized school. Upon failure to do so, the truant officer shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the city, special village, or township district in which the offense occurred for such failure.

Sec. 7774. If the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of any child, upon complaint for a failure to cause the child to attend a recognized school, proves inability to do so, then he or she must be discharged and thereupon the truant officer shall make complaint that the child is a juvenile disorderly person within the meaning of section 7768. If such complaint be made before a mayor, justice of the peace, or police judge, it must be certified by such magistrate to the judge of the juvenile court, who shall hear the complaint, and if he determines that the child is a juvenile disorderly person within the meaning of such section, and if under 10 years of age, and eligible for admission thereto, he shall commit the child to a children's home, or, if not eligible, then to a house of refuge, if there be one in the county, or otherwise committed as provided by law.

Sec. 7779. Annually between the 1st day of July and the 1st day of August, truant officers must report to the judge of the juvenile court of their respective counties the names, ages, and residences of all such children between the ages of 8 and 18 years, with the names and post-office address of their parents, guardians, or the person in charge of them; also a statement whether the parents, guardians, or persons in charge of each child are able to educate and are educating the child, or whether the interests of the child will be promoted by sending it to one of the State institutions mentioned.

Sec. 7780. Upon information thus or otherwise obtained, the judge of the juvenile court may fix a time when he will hear the question whether any such child shall be required to be sent for instruction to one of the State institutions mentioned, and thereupon issue a warrant to the proper truant officer or some other suitable person, to bring the child before him, at his office at the time fixed for the hearing. He also shall issue an order on the parents, guardian, or person in charge of the child to appear before him at such hearing, a copy of which order, in writing, must be served personally on the proper person by the truant officer or other person ordered to bring the child before the judge. If, on the hearing, the judge of the juvenile court is satisfied that the child is not being properly educated at home, and will be benefited by attendance at one of the State institutions mentioned, and is a suitable person to receive instructions therein, he may send or commit such child as provided by law.

Sec. 7782. In every case of complaint against a child, involving commitment to a children's home or juvenile reformatory, the board of county visitors may be notified, and if so notified it must attend and protect the interest of the child on the hearing, as provided by law in regard to the commitment to an industrial or reform school. The order of commitment of the child to a State reformatory may show that the county visitors were so notified and attended the hearing.

OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS AND FEMALES BETWEEN 18 AND 21 YEARS.

Sec. 12957. Whoever, being a minor, enters a saloon, beer garden, or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold or offered for sale except when accompanied by a parent or guardian, shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$5, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 or imprisoned not more than 10 days or both.

Sec. 12964. Whoever entices a minor to engage in a game for money or other valuable thing, or makes a wager with a minor upon the result of a game, or permits a minor to play a slot machine or other gambling device for wares or merchandise or any other thing of value, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or imprisoned not less than three months nor more than one year.

SEC. 12966. Whoever sells or exhibits for sale, to a minor under 16 years of age, a pistol manufactured of a metallic or hard substance, commonly known as a "toy pistol" or air gun, or any form of explosive gun, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or imprisoned not less than 10 days nor more than 20 days, or both, and be liable in damages to any person injured by such sale.

SEC. 12967. Whoever sells, barter, furnishes, or gives to a minor under the age of 17 years, an air gun, musket, rifle, shotgun, revolver, pistol, or other firearm, or ammunition therefor, or, being the owner or having charge or control thereof, knowingly permits it to be used by a minor under such age, shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned in jail not more than 30 days, or both.

SEC. 12968. Whoever takes, receives, hires, employs, uses, exhibits, sells, apprentices, gives away, lets out, or otherwise disposes of a child, under the age of 14 years for or in the vocation, occupation, service, or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wife walking, dancing, taking any part in, or appearing in connection with a moving picture exhibition or performance given in a theater or place of public amusement, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat, or for an obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice, or for or in a business exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or causes, procures, or encourages such child to engage therein, or causes or permits such child to suffer or inflict upon it unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or has such child in custody for any of such purposes, shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 12970-1. When such person is convicted, sentenced, and confined in a workhouse, the county from which he is so convicted, sentenced, and confined, upon the warrant of the county auditor of such county, and out of the general revenue fund thereof, shall pay monthly 50 cents for each day he is so confined, to a trustee, to be appointed by the court imposing such sentence, to be expended for the maintenance of such child or children under 16 years of age.

EMPLOYING MINORS AND FEMALES BETWEEN 18 AND 21 IN FACTORY, ETC.

SEC. 12993. No male child under 15 years or female child under 16 years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any (1) mill, (2) factory, (3) workshop, (4) mercantile or mechanical establishments, (5) tenement house, manufactory or workshop, (6) store, (7) office, (8) office building, (9) restaurant, (10) boarding house, (11) bakery, (12) barber shop, (13) hotel, (14) apartment house, (15) bootblack stand or establishment, (16) public stable, (17) garage, (18) laundry, (19) place of amusement, (20) club, (21) or as a driver, (22) or in any brick or lumber yard, (23) or in the construction or repair of buildings, (24) or in the distribution, transmission, or sale of merchandise, (25) nor any boy under 15 or female under 21 years in the transmission of messages.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to employ, permit, or suffer to work any child under 15 years of age in any business whatever during any of the hours when the public schools of the district in which the child resides are in session.

SEC. 12994. No boy under 16 years of age and no girl under 18 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work on or in connection with the establishments mentioned in section 12993 of the General Code, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages unless such employer first procures from the proper authority the age and schooling certificate provided by law.

SEC. 12995. The certificate mentioned in the section 12994 shall be filed in the office of such establishment and shall be produced for inspection upon request therefor by

the chief or district inspector of workshops and factories or a truant officer and shall be returned forthwith to the superintendent of schools or other persons legally issuing it, by the person in charge or manager of such establishment upon the termination of the employment of such minor. Upon failure on the part of the employer so to return said certificate within two days, the child terminating his employment shall be entitled to recover from such employer in a civil action as damages an amount equal to the wages which he would have earned had he continued in said employment for the period between such termination thereof and the time when such certificate is so returned. If such child at any time fails to appear for work without explanation, the employment shall be deemed within the purposes of this section to have terminated upon the expiration of two days after his so failing to appear.

Sec. 12996. No boy under the age of 16 and no girl under the age of 18 years shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any establishment or occupation named in section 12993 (1) for more than six days in any one week, (2) nor more than 48 hours in any week, (3) nor more than eight hours in any one day, (4) or before the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning or after the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening. The presence of such child in any establishment during working hours shall be prima facie evidence of its employment therein. No boy under the age of 18 years or girl under the age of 21 years shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any establishment or occupation named in section 12993 (1) for more than six days in any one week, (2) nor more than 54 hours in any week, (3) nor more than 10 hours in any one day, (4) or before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning or after the hour of 10 o'clock in the evening. In estimating such periods, the time spent at different employments or under different employers shall be considered as a whole and not separately.

Sec. 12996-1. No person having charge, or management of a telephone, telegraph, or messenger office or company shall employ a boy under the age of 18 years to work as a messenger in connection with such office or company before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning or after the hour of 9 o'clock in the evening of any day.

Sec. 12997. A boy or girl employed as provided in section 12996-1, shall be entitled to not less than 30 consecutive minutes for meal time within five hours from the time of beginning work which shall not be included as a part of the work hours of the day or week.

Sec. 12998. No child under 16 years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any establishment or occupation named in section 12993 unless the person, firm, or corporation employing such child keeps two complete lists of names together with the ages of all boys under 16 years of age and all girls under 18 years of age employed in or for such establishment or in such occupation, one on file and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the place or establishment in which such children are employed.

Every employer shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where any boy under the age of 16, or any girl under the age of 21 is employed, permitted, or suffered to work, a printed notice stating the maximum number of hours such person may be required or permitted to work on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the hours allowed for dinner or for meals. The printed form of such notices shall be furnished by the chief inspector of workshops and factories and the employment of any minor for a longer time in any day than so stated, or at any time other than as stated in said printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12999. The notice provided in section 12998 shall be formulated by the chief inspector of workshops and factories, approved by the attorney general, and furnished by such inspector upon application therefor.

SEC. 13001. No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work at any of the following occupations or any of the following positions: (1) Adjusting any belt to any machinery; (2) sewing or lacing machine belts in any workshop or factory; (3) oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery or assisting therein; (4) operating or assisting in operating any of the following machines: (a) circular or band saws; (b) wood shapers; (c) wood jointers; (d) planers; (e) sandpaper or wood-polishing machinery; (f) woodturning or boring machinery; (g) picker machines or machines used in picking wool, cotton, hair, or any other material; (h) carding machines; (i) paper-lace machines; (j) leather-burnishing machines; (k) job or cylinder printing presses operated by power other than foot power; (l) boring or drill presses; (m) stamping machines used in sheet-metal and tinware, or in paper and leather manufacturing, or in washer and nut factories; (n) metal or paper cutting machines; (o) corner-staying machines in paper-board factories; (p) corrugating rolls, such as are used in corrugated paper, roofing, or washboard factories; (q) steam boilers; (r) dough brakes or cracker machinery of any description; (s) wire or iron straightening or drawing machinery; (t) rolling-mill machinery; (u) power punches or shears; (v) washing, grinding, or mixing machinery; (w) calendar rolls in paper and rubber manufacturing; (x) laundering machines; (y) burring machinery; (5) or in proximity to any hazardous or unguarded belts, machinery, or gearing; (6) or upon any railroad, whether steam, electric, or hydraulic; (7) or upon any vessel or boat engaged in navigation or commerce within the jurisdiction of this State.

SEC. 13002. No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any capacity (1) in, about, or in connection with any processes in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used; (2) nor in the manufacture or packing of paints, colors, white or red lead; (3) nor in soldering; (4) nor in occupations causing dust in injurious quantities; (5) nor in the manufacture or use of dangerous or poisonous dyes; (6) nor in the manufacture or preparation of compositions with dangerous or poisonous gases; (7) nor in the manufacture or use of compositions of lye in which the quantity thereof is injurious to health; (8) nor on scaffolding; (9) nor in heavy work in the building trades; (10) nor in any tunnel excavation; (11) nor in, about, or in connection with any mine, coal breaker, coke oven, or quarry; (12) nor in assorting, manufacturing, or packing tobacco; (13) nor in operating any automobile, motor car, or truck; (14) nor in a bowling alley; (15) nor in a pool or billiard room; (16) nor in any other occupation dangerous to the life and limb, or injurious to the health or morals of such child.

SEC. 13003. The State board of health may, from time to time, after a hearing duly had, determine whether or not any particular trade, process of manufacture, or occupation in which the employment of children under the age of 16 years is not already forbidden by law, or any particular method of carrying on such trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, is sufficiently dangerous to the lives or limbs or injurious to the health or morals of children under 16 years of age to justify their exclusion therefrom. No child under 16 years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any occupation thus determined to be dangerous or injurious to such children. There shall be a right of appeal to the common pleas court from any such determination.

SEC. 13005. No female under the age of 21 years shall be engaged or permitted to work at any employment which compels her to remain standing constantly while on duty.

SEC. 13006. No female visitor, truant officer, factory inspector, or other officer thereunto authorized by this chapter shall be prevented, as provided by law, from entering, at any time, a shop, factory, or mercantile establishment for the purpose of making a lawful inspection thereof.

SEC. 13007-1. An inspector of factories, truant officer, or other officer charged with the enforcement of this act may make demand on any employer in or about whose

place or establishment a child apparently under the age of 16 years is employed or permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not filed as required by this act, that such employer shall furnish him, within 10 days, satisfactory evidence that such child is in fact over 16 years of age. The inspector of factories, truant officer, or other officer charged with the enforcement of this act, shall require from such employer the same evidence of age of such child as is required upon the issuance of an employment certificate, and the employer furnishing such evidence shall not be required to furnish any further evidence of the age of the child: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as permitting any of the acts prohibited by other sections of this chapter or as in any way exempting such employer from prosecution under other sections of this chapter.

Sec. 13007-2. In case any employer shall fail to produce and deliver to a factory inspector, truant officer, or other officer charged with the enforcement of this act, within 10 days after demand made pursuant to section 13007-1 of this act, the evidence of age therein required, proof of the making of such demand and of such failure to produce and file such evidence shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of such child in any prosecution brought therefor.

Sec. 13007-3. No child under the age of 18 years shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work (1) in or about or in connection with blast furnaces, docks, or wharves; (2) in the outside erection or repair of electric wires; (3) in the running or management of elevators, lifts, or hoisting machines or dynamos; (4) in oiling or cleaning machinery in motion; (5) in the operation of emery wheels or any abrasive, polishing, or buffing wheel where articles of the baser metals or iridium are manufactured; (6) at switch tending; (7) gate tending; (8) track repairing; (9) or as brakeman, fireman, engineers, motormen, or conductors upon railroads; (10) or as railroad telegraph operators; (11) as pilots, firemen, or engineers upon boats and vessels; (12) or in or about establishments wherein nitroglycerin, dynamite, dualin, gun cotton, gunpowder, or other high or dangerous explosives are manufactured, compounded, or stored; (13) or in the manufacture of white or yellow phosphorus or phosphorous matches; (14) or in any distillery, brewery, or any other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped, or bottled; (15) or in any hotel, theater, concert hall, place of amusement, or any other establishment where intoxicating liquors are sold; (16) nor any boy under 16 or girl under 18 in any theater or other place of amusement, except on the stage thereof when not otherwise prohibited by law.

Sec. 13007-4. The State board of health may, from time to time, after hearing duly had, determine whether or not any particular trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, in which the employment of children under 18 years of age is not already forbidden by law, or any particular method of carrying on such trade, process of manufacture, or occupation is sufficiently dangerous to the lives or limbs or injurious to the health or morals of children under 18 years of age to justify their exclusion therefrom.

No child under 18 years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any occupation thus determined to be dangerous or injurious to such children. There shall be a right of appeal to the common pleas court from any such determination.

Sec. 13007-5. No person under 21 years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any saloon or barroom where intoxicating liquors are sold or to handle intoxicating liquors in any way.

Sec. 13007-6. No female under 21 years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in or about any (1) mine, (2) quarry, (3) or coal breaker, except in the office thereof, (4) or in oiling or cleaning machinery while in motion.

Sec. 13007-7. It shall be the duty of factory inspectors, truant officers, and other officers charged with the enforcement of laws relating to the employment of minors to make complaints against any person violating any of the provisions of this act and to prosecute the same.

This shall not be construed as a limitation upon the right of other persons to make and prosecute such complaints.

Sec. 13007-8. Any person who with the intent to assist a minor to procure employment knowingly makes a false statement regarding the age of such minor either to an employer of labor or to an officer authorized to issue age and schooling certificates as provided by law, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50.

Sec. 13007-9. Any person, firm, or corporation, agent or manager of any firm or corporation; who, whether for himself or for such firm or corporation, or by himself, or through agents, servants, or foreman, employs any child or girl under the age of 21, and whoever having under his control as parent, guardian, custodian, or otherwise any child permits or suffers such child or girl to be employed or to work in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall, for a first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50; for a second offense by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a third offense by a fine of not less than \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 13007-10. Whoever continues to employ any child or girl under 21 in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, after being notified thereof in writing by a factory inspector, truant officer, or other officer charged with the enforcement of this act, shall, for every day thereafter that such employment continues, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20.

Sec. 13007-11. Every employer who fails to procure and keep on file employment certificates for all children employed under the age of 16 years, or to return the same as provided by section 12995 of the General Code, or who fails to keep and post lists or the notice, as provided in section 12998 of the General Code, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 13007-12. Any person, firm, or corporation who (1) hinders or delays any factory inspector, truant officer, or any other officer charged with the enforcement of any of the provisions of this act in the performance of his or her duties (2) or refuses to admit or locks out any such officer from any place which said inspectors or officers are authorized to inspect, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 13007-13. Any person authorized to sign any certificate, affidavit, or paper called for by this act, who knowingly certifies to any materially false statement therein, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 13007-14. Any child working in or in connection with any of the establishments or places or in any of the occupations mentioned in this chapter, who refuses to give to the inspector of workshops and factories or other authorized inspector or truant officer his or her name, age, and place of residence shall be forthwith conducted by the inspector, truant officer, or other officer before the juvenile court or other court having jurisdiction in the premises for examination and to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 13018. When a person is convicted, sentenced, and fined under any provision of this subdivision of this chapter, in a workhouse, the county from which he is so convicted, sentenced, and confined upon the warrant of the county auditor of such county, and out of the general revenue fund thereof, shall pay monthly 50 cents for each day he is so confined to the trustee appointed by the court under any of such provisions, to be expended by such trustees for the maintenance of the child or children under 16 years of age, of such person as provided in such provisions.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect in the manner provided in section 1c of Article II of the constitution of the State of Ohio, except that the amendments of section 1652 and 2084 shall not take effect until the 1st day of July, 1914.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[Revised Laws, Chapter 44, as Amended.]

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

ATTENDANCE COMPULSORY BETWEEN 7 AND 14 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER 16 IN CERTAIN CASES.

SECTION 1. Every child between 7 and 14 years of age and every child under 16 years of age who can not read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language shall attend some public day school in the city or town in which he resides during the entire time the public day schools are in session, subject to such exceptions as to children, places of attendance, and schools as are provided for in section 3 of chapter 42 and sections 3, 5, and 6 of this chapter. The superintendent of schools, or if there is no superintendent of schools, the school committee, or teachers acting under authority of said superintendent or committee, may excuse cases of necessary absence. The attendance of a child upon a public day school shall not be required if he has attended for a like period of time a private day school approved by the school committee of such city or town in accordance with the provisions of the following section, or if he has been otherwise instructed for a like period of time in the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or if he has already acquired such branches of learning, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable. Every person having under his control a child as described in this section, shall cause him to attend school as herein required, and if he fails for 5 day sessions or 10 half-day sessions within any period of six months while under such control to cause such child, whose physical or mental condition is not such as to render his attendance at school harmful or impracticable, so to attend school, he shall, upon complaint by a truant officer and conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$20: *Provided, however,* That no physical or mental condition which is capable of correction, or which renders the child a fit subject for special instruction at public charge in institutions other than the public day schools, shall avail as a defense under the provisions of this section unless it shall be made to appear that the defendant has employed all reasonable measures for the correction of the condition or the suitable instruction of the child. Whoever induces or attempts to induce a child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors a child who, while school is in session, is absent unlawfully from school shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.

WHEN PRIVATE SCHOOLS MAY BE APPROVED.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of the preceding section school committees shall approve a private school only when the instruction in all the studies required by law is in the English language, and when they are satisfied that such instruction equals in thoroughness and efficiency and in the progress made therein the instruction in the public schools in the same city or town; but they shall not refuse to approve a private school on account of the religious teaching therein.

[Revised Laws, Chapter 46.]

TRUANTS AND TRUANT SCHOOLS.

COUNTY TRUANT SCHOOLS.¹

SECTION 1. The county commissioners of each county, except the counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Dukes, and Nantucket, shall maintain either separately or jointly with the commissioners of other counties as hereinafter

¹ Name changed to County Training Schools.

provided, in a suitable place, not at or near a penal institution, a truant school for the instruction and training of children committed thereto as habitual truants, absentees, or school offenders. The county commissioners of two or more counties may, at the expense of said counties, establish and maintain a union truant school which shall be organized and controlled by the chairmen of the county commissioners of said counties. The chairmen of the respective boards of county commissioners of the counties of Norfolk, Bristol, and Plymouth, having the management of the Norfolk, Bristol, and Plymouth union truant school, shall each be paid the sum of \$100 annually by said counties, respectively. The county commissioners of the counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Dukes, and Nantucket shall assign a truant school established by law as the place for the instruction and training of children committed within their respective counties as habitual truants, absentees, or school offenders, and shall pay for their support in said school such reasonable sum as the county commissioners having control of said school may determine. For the purposes of this chapter the parental school of the city of Boston shall be deemed the county truant school of the county of Suffolk, and commitments from the towns of Revere and Winthrop and the city of Chelsea shall be to the truant school for the county of Middlesex. The city or town from which an habitual truant, absentee, or school offender is committed to a county truant school shall pay to the county within which it is located \$1 a week toward his support; but the towns of Revere and Winthrop and the city of Chelsea shall pay to the county of Middlesex, for the support of each child committed to the truant school of said county, \$2.50 a week, and such additional sums for each child as shall cover the actual cost of maintenance.

VISITATION BY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND BY THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITY.

SEC. 2. County truant schools shall be subject to visitation by the board of education and by the State board of charity, and said boards shall report thereon annually to the general court.

HABITUAL TRUANTS.

SEC. 3. A child between 7 and 14 years of age who willfully and habitually absents himself from school contrary to the provisions of section 1 of chapter 44 shall be deemed to be an habitual truant, and unless placed on probation as provided in section 7 of this chapter, may, upon complaint by a truant officer and conviction thereof, if a boy, be committed to a county truant school, and, if a girl, to the State industrial school for girls; but if the girl is under 12 years of age she shall be committed to the custody of the State board of charity, if they so request, for not more than two years.

HABITUAL ABSENTEES.

SEC. 4. A child between 7 and 16 years of age who may be found wandering about in the streets or public places of any city or town; having no lawful occupation, habitually not attending school, and growing up in idleness and ignorance, shall be deemed to be an habitual absentee, and, unless placed on probation as provided in section 7, may, upon complaint by a truant officer or any other person and conviction thereof, if a boy, be committed to a county truant school, or to the Lyman school for boys, and, if a girl, to the State industrial school for girls; but if the girl be under 12 years of age she shall be committed to the custody of the State board of charity, if they so request, for not more than two years.

HABITUAL SCHOOL OFFENDERS.

SEC. 5. A child under 14 years of age who persistently violates the reasonable regulations of the school which he attends, or otherwise persistently misbehaves therein, so as to render himself a fit subject for exclusion therefrom, shall be deemed to be an habitual school offender, and, unless placed on probation as provided in section 7, may, upon complaint by a truant officer and conviction thereof, if a boy, be committed

to a county truant school, or to the Lyman school for boys, and, if a girl, to the State industrial school for girls; but if the girl be under 12 years of age she shall be committed to the custody of the State board of charity, if they so request, for not more than two years.

SUPPORT OF INMATES OF TRUANT SCHOOLS.

SEC. 6. The court or magistrate by whom a child has been committed to a county truant school may make an order relative to the payment by his parents to the county of the cost of his support while in said school, and may from time to time revise and alter such order or make a new order as the circumstances of the parents may justify.

TRUANTS ON PROBATION.

SEC. 7. A court or magistrate by whom a child has been convicted of an offense under the provisions of this chapter may place such a child on probation under the oversight of a truant officer of the city or town in which the child resides, or of a probation officer of said court, for such period and upon such conditions as said court or magistrate may deem best; and if, within such period, the child violates the conditions of his probation, such truant officer or probation officer may, without warrant or other process, take the child before the court, and the court may thereupon sentence him or may make any other lawful disposition of the case.

PERMITS TO BE AT LIBERTY; ALSO RELEASES.

SEC. 8. County commissioners, if they think it will be for the best interest of any child who has been committed to a county truant school under their control, after notice and an opportunity to be heard has been given to the superintendent of schools or, if there is no superintendent, to the school committee of the city or town from which such child was committed to said school, may permit him to be at liberty upon such conditions as said commissioners may deem best; or, with the approval of the court which imposed the sentence, they may discharge him from said school; and upon such parole or discharge they shall make an entry upon their records of the name of such child, the date of parole or discharge and the reason therefor; and a copy of such record shall be transmitted to the court or magistrate by whom such child was committed and to the school committee of the city or town from which he was committed. If such child, in the opinion of said commissioners, violates the conditions of his parole at any time previous to the expiration of the term for which he was committed to said school, such parole may be revoked. If a superintendent of schools or a school committee furnishes evidence satisfactory to said commissioners of the violation by a child of the conditions of his parole, said commissioners shall revoke such parole, and may thereupon issue an order directed to the truant or police officers of any city or town to arrest such child wherever found and return him to said school. Such officer shall arrest such child and return him to said school, where he shall be held, subject to the provisions of this chapter, for the residue of the term of the original sentence. The expense of such arrest and return, so far as approved by the commissioners, shall be paid by the county or counties maintaining said school. — A child who has been committed to a county truant school, whether he be confined at the county truant school or on parole as provided in this section, shall be discharged from the custody and care of such school upon his becoming 16 years of age. Releases from the parental school of the city of Boston shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 514 of the acts of the year 1896, and shall be made by the trustees for children, who shall have and exercise the powers given by said chapter to the institutions commissioner of said city.

TEMPORARY RELEASE FROM TRUANT SCHOOL.

SEC. 9. If a near relation of a child who is confined on a sentence as an habitual truant, habitual absentee, or habitual school offender dies or is seriously ill, any member of the board of trustees or county commissioners having charge of the insti-

tution may order such child to be released for a specified time, either with or without the custody of the superintendent or other officer, and may revoke, extend, or otherwise modify such order. The expenses incurred in serving such order shall be approved and paid in the same manner as other expenses of the institution in which the child is confined.

DISPOSITION OF VICIOUS INMATES.

SEC. 10. An inmate of a county truant school or of the parental school of the city of Boston who persistently violates the reasonable regulations thereof, or is guilty of indecent or immoral conduct, or otherwise grossly misbehaves, so as to render himself an unfit subject for retention therein, may, upon complaint by the officer in control of said school and conviction thereof, if under 15 years of age, be committed to the Lyman School for Boys; if over 15 years of age, to the Massachusetts Reformatory. If a girl who is committed to the custody of the State board of charity under section 3, 4, or 5 of this chapter proves unmanageable in a private family, she may be committed by the State board of charity to the State industrial school for girls.

SUMMONSES, WARRANTS, JURISDICTION.

SEC. 11. Police, district, and municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of offenses arising under the provisions of section 1 of chapter 44 and under the provisions of this chapter. A summons or warrant issued by such court or justice may be served, at the discretion of the court or magistrate, by a truant officer or by any officer qualified to serve criminal process. Upon complaint against a child for any such offense the parents, guardian, or custodian of the child shall be notified as is required by section 17 of chapter 86.¹ A child against whom complaint as a habitual absentee is brought by any other person than a truant officer shall not be committed until notice and an opportunity to be heard have been given to the State board of charity.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

SEC. 12. The school committee of every city and town shall appoint and fix the compensation of one or more truant officers, who may be either male or female as the committee may decide, and shall make regulations for their government. Truant officers shall not receive fees for their services. The school committee of two or more cities or towns may employ the same truant officers.

DUTIES OF TRUANT OFFICERS.

SEC. 13. Truant officers shall inquire into all cases arising under the provisions of sections 1 and 6 of chapter 44 and sections 3, 4, and 5 of this chapter, and may make complaints and serve legal processes issued under the provisions of this chapter. They shall have the oversight of children placed on probation under the provisions of section 7. A truant officer may apprehend and take to school, without a warrant, any truant or absentee found wandering about in the streets or public places thereof.

COMMITMENT OF HABITUAL TRUANTS, HABITUAL ABSENTEES, AND HABITUAL SCHOOL OFFENDERS.

Chapter 389, acts of 1906, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Habitual truants, habitual absentees, and habitual school offenders shall be committed to truant schools, however named, for the instruction and training of children, and now provided for by the several counties, and not to any other institution or place.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to the Plummer Farm School of Reform for Boys, at Winter Island, in Salem.

¹ Of the Revised Laws. See also chapter 314, section 4, acts of 1906.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

[Chapter 514, Acts of 1909, as amended.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 17. The following words and phrases, as used in all laws relative to the employment of labor shall, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, have the following meanings:

"Child" or "minor" shall mean a person under 18 years of age, except that in regard to the compulsory attendance of illiterate minors at day or evening schools, the word "minor" shall mean a person under the age of 21 years.

"Factory" shall mean any premises where steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process there carried on.

"Mercantile establishments" shall mean any premises used for the purposes of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and any premises used for the purposes of a restaurant or for publicly providing and serving meals.

"Public building" shall mean any building or premises used as a public or private institution, church, theater, public hall, place of public entertainment, resort, or assemblage.

"Schoolhouse" shall mean any building or premises in which public or private instruction is afforded to not less than 10 pupils at one time.

"Workshop" shall mean any premises, room, or place, which is not a factory as above defined, wherein manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to a process of making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or adapting for sale any article or part of an article, and to which or over which premises, room, or place the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control; but the exercise of such manual labor in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein or by any of them or if a majority of the persons therein employed are members of such family, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within this definition.

WHEN CHILDREN UNDER 14 AND CHILDREN OVER 14 AND UNDER 16 MAY NOT BE EMPLOYED.

SEC. 56. No child under the age of 14 years, and no child who is over 14 and under 16 years of age who does not have a certificate as required by the four following sections certifying to the child's ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language, shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment. The ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language shall be construed as meaning such ability to read and write as is required for admission to the fourth grade of the public schools of the city or town in which such minor lives. No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed at work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, or be employed at work before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock in the evening. But minors to whom the provisions of this section apply shall be permitted to work on Saturdays between the hours of 6 in the morning and 7 in the evening in mercantile establishments.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND MINORS.

SEC. 57. No child under 16 years of age shall be employed in a factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment unless his employer procures and keeps on file, accessible to the truant officers of the city or town, and to the district police and inspectors of factories and public buildings, an age and schooling certificate and keeps two complete lists of all such minors employed therein, one on file; and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the building in which such children are em-

ployed, and also keeps on file and sends to the superintendent of schools, or, if there is no superintendent, to the school committee, a complete list of the names of all minors employed therein who can not read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATES OF MINORS.

SEC. 58. An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing, or, if there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the school committee; but no member of a school committee or other person authorized as aforesaid shall approve such certificate for any minor then in or about to enter his own employment or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee. The printed form of such age and schooling certificate shall be provided by the chief of the district police. No such certificate shall be approved by any person unless he is satisfied that the minor therein named is able to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language, as is required for admission to the fourth grade of the public schools of the city or town in which such minor lives, nor until such person has received a certificate signed by a physician, as provided in chapter 502 of the act of the year 1906 and acts passed in amendment thereof, or by a physician appointed by the school committee, stating that said minor has been examined by him and in his opinion is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform the work which the minor intends to do: *Provided, however,* That the age and schooling certificate may be approved and issued without a physician's certificate if there shall be on file in connection with the public schools a written record in regard to the child's physical condition made within one year and the person authorized to approve said age and schooling certificate after having examined such record shall certify that in his opinion said minor is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform the work which the minor intends to do. The person who approves the certificate may administer the oath provided for therein, but no fee shall be charged therefor.

SEC. 59. An age or schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by a certificate of birth or baptism of such minor, or by the register of birth of such minor with a city or town clerk, that such minor is of the age stated in the certificate, except that other evidence, under oath, may be accepted in the case the superintendent or person authorized by the school committee, as provided in the preceding section, decides that neither the certificate of birth or baptism, nor the register of birth is available for the purpose. The certificate of the superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys or of the State industrial school for girls given to a child who has been an inmate of such school, shall be sufficient evidence as to the age and ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

EMPLOYMENT TICKET AND AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATE.

SEC. 60. The age and schooling certificate of a minor under 16 years of age shall not be approved and signed until he presents to the person who is authorized to approve and sign it an employment ticket duly filled out and signed. A duplicate of each age and schooling certificate shall be filled out and shall be kept on file by the school committee. Any explanatory matter may, in the discretion of the school committee or superintendent of schools, be printed with such certificate. The employment ticket and the age and schooling certificate, shall be separately printed and shall be filled out, signed, and held or surrendered as indicated in the following forms:

EMPLOYMENT TICKET, 'St. 1909, c. , §

When [name of minor] , height [feet and inches] , complexion [fair or dark] , hair [color] , presents an age and schooling certificate duly signed, I intend to employ [him or her].

(Town or city and date.)

(Signature of intending employer or agent.)

AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATE. ST. 1909, c. §

This certifies that I am the [father, mother, guardian, or custodian] of [name of minor], and that [he or she] was born at [name of city or town] in the county of [name of county, if known], and State [or country] of [] on the [day and year of birth], and is now [number of years and months] old.

(Signature of father, mother, guardian, or custodian.)

(City or town and date.)

Then personally appeared before me the above named [name of person signing], and made oath that the foregoing certificate by [him or her] signed is true to the best of [his or her] knowledge and belief. I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of [name of minor], height [feet and inches], complexion [fair or dark], hair [color], having no sufficient reason to doubt that [he or she] is of the age therein certified. I hereby certify and am satisfied that [he or she] can read at sight and can write legibly simple sentences in the English language. I further certify that in my opinion (or in the opinion of the physician by whom said minor has been examined in accordance with section 58 of the above chapter) he (or she) is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform the work which he (or she) intends to do.

This certificate belongs to [name of minor in whose behalf it is drawn], and is to be surrendered to [him or her] whenever [he or she] leaves the service of the corporation or employer holding the same; but if not claimed by said minor within 30 days after such time, it shall be returned to the superintendent of schools, or, if there is no superintendent of schools, to the school committee.

(Signature of person authorized to approve and sign with official character or authority.)

(City or town and date.)

In the case of a minor who can not read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language the certificate shall continue as follows, after the word "language":

I hereby certify that [he or she] is regularly attending the [name] public evening school. This certificate shall continue in force only so long as the regular attendance of said minor at the evening school is indorsed weekly by a teacher thereof.

PENALTY FOR CERTIFYING TO FALSE STATEMENT.

Whoever, being authorized to sign the foregoing certificate, knowingly certifies to any materially false statement therein shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.

ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS AND DUTIES OF TRUANT OFFICERS.

SEC. 61. Whoever employs a minor under the age of 16 years, and whoever procures or, having under his control a minor under such age, permits such minor to be employed in violation of the provisions of sections 56 and 57 of this act, shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$300, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and whoever continues to employ a minor in violation of the provisions of either of said sections, after being notified thereof by a truant officer or by an inspector of factories and public buildings, shall for every day thereafter while such employment continues be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months; and whoever forges, or procures to be forged, or assists in forging a certificate of birth of such minor, and whoever presents or assists in presenting a forged certificate of birth to a school committee or to the person authorized by law to receive certificates, for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining the school certificate mentioned in section 60, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 62. Truant officers may visit the factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments in their several cities and towns and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the school committee and to the chief of the district

police or to the inspector of factories and public buildings. Inspectors of factories and public buildings shall visit all factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments within their respective districts and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and shall enter complaint against whoever is found to have violated any of said provisions. An inspector of factories and public buildings who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this section may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.

SEC. 63. A truant officer may apprehend and take to school, without a warrant, any minor under the age of 16 years who is employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment in violation of the provisions of sections 56 and 57 of this act, and such truant officer shall forthwith report to the police, district, or municipal court or trial justice within whose judicial district the illegal employment occurs, the evidence in his possession relating to the illegal employment of any child so apprehended, and shall make complaint against whomever the court or trial justice may direct. A truant officer who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this section may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense.

TRUANT OFFICERS AND INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

SEC. 64. Inspectors of factories and public buildings and truant officers may require that the age and schooling certificates and lists of minors who are employed in factories, workshops, or mercantile establishments shall be produced for their inspection. A failure to produce to an inspector of factories and public buildings or to a truant officer an age and schooling certificate or list required by law shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate is not produced or whose name is not so listed. A corporation or other employer or any agent or officer thereof who retains an age and schooling certificate in violation of the provisions of said certificate shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 65. Police, district, and municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of offenses arising under the provisions of the four preceding sections. A summons or warrant issued by any such court or justice may be served, at the discretion of the court or magistrate, by an inspector of factories and public buildings, or by a truant officer, or by any officer qualified to serve criminal process.

ILLITERATE MINORS MUST ATTEND EVENING SCHOOLS.

SEC. 66. While a public evening school is maintained in the city or town in which any minor resides who is over 14 years of age and who does not have a certificate signed by the superintendent of schools, or by the school committee, or by some person acting under authority thereof, certifying to his ability to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, no person shall employ him, and no parent, guardian, or custodian shall permit him to be employed unless he is a regular attendant at such evening school or at a day school; but upon presentation by him of a certificate signed by a registered practising physician and satisfactory to the superintendent of schools, or, if there is no such superintendent, to the school committee, showing that his physical condition would render such attendance in addition to daily labor prejudicial to his health, said superintendent or school committee shall issue a permit authorizing his employment for such period as said superintendent or school committee may determine. Said superintendent or school committee, or teachers acting under authority thereof, may excuse any absence from such evening school which arises from justifiable cause. Any minor not holding such

¹ For law relating to minors over 14 and under 16 years of age see sec. 1, as amended, chap. 44, R. L., p. 131 of this pamphlet; and sec. 56, chap. 514, acts of 1900, p. 125, of this pamphlet.

certificate shall furnish to his employer a record of his school attendance each week while the evening school is in session, and when said record shows unexcused absences from the sessions his attendance shall be deemed irregular according to this act. Whoever employs a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than \$100 for each offense to the use of the evening schools of such city or town. A parent, guardian, or custodian who permits a minor under his control to be employed in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than \$20 to the use of the evening schools of such city or town.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN.

Sec. 76. No person shall employ, exhibit, or sell, apprentice, or give away a child under 15 years of age for the purpose of employing or exhibiting him in dancing on the stage, playing on musical instruments, singing, walking on a wire or rope, or riding or performing as a gymnast, contortionist, or acrobat in a circus, theatrical exhibition, or in any public place, or cause, procure, or encourage such child to engage therein; but the provisions of this section shall not prevent the education of children in vocal and instrumental music or dancing or their employment as musicians in a church, chapel, school, or school exhibition, or prevent their taking part in any festival, concert, or musical exhibition upon the special written permission of the mayor and aldermen of a city or of the selectmen of a town. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200 or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

Sec. 77. A license shall not be granted for a theatrical exhibition or public show in which children under 15 years of age are employed as acrobats or contortionists or in any feats of gymnastics or equestrianism, or in which such children who belong to the public schools are employed or allowed to take part as performers on the stage in any capacity, or if, in the opinion of the board authorized to grant licenses, such children are employed in such a manner as to corrupt their morals or impair their health; but the provisions of this section shall not prevent the granting of special permission authorized by the preceding section.

LICENSING OF MINORS. BY SCHOOL COMMITTEES, TO ENGAGE IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN CITIES.

SECTION 17, chapter 65, Revised Laws. The mayor and aldermen or selectmen may make regulations relative to the exercise of the trade of bootblackening by minors and to the sale by minors of any goods, wares, or merchandise the sale of which is permitted by section 15, and may prohibit such sales or such trade, or may require a minor to obtain from them a license therefor to be issued on terms and conditions prescribed in such regulations: *Provided*, That in the case of persons under the age of 14 years in the cities of the Commonwealth the foregoing powers shall be vested in and exercised by the school committees of said cities. A minor who sells such articles or exercises such trade without a license if one is required or who violates the conditions of his license or any of the provisions of said regulations shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10 for each offense. Any person who, having a minor under his control, knowingly permits him to violate the provisions of this act, and any person who procures or employs a minor to violate the provisions of this act, and any person who either for himself or as agent of any other person or of any corporation knowingly furnishes or sells to any minor any of the articles above referred to with knowledge that said minor intends to sell said articles in violation of the provisions of this act, and after having received written notice from the school committee that the minor is unlicensed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200 or by imprisonment for not more than six months. Truant and police officers shall enforce the provisions of this chapter.

EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN MINORS IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Chapter 310, Acts of 1911, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. No illiterate minor between the age of 16 and 21 years shall be employed in a factory, workshop, mechanical or mercantile establishment unless his employer procures and keeps on file, accessible to the truant officers of the city or town and to the district police and inspectors of factories and public buildings, a certificate showing that such minor is 16 years of age or over. Said certificate shall give the place and date of birth of such minor and his personal description. The printed form of the certificate shall be provided by the chief of the district police and shall be approved by the attorney general.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF TRUANT OFFICERS RELATIVE TO CARE OF INDIGENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Chapter 356, Acts of 1904, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of *truant officers in cities* and of the overseers of the poor in towns, as often as may be deemed necessary by them, to make diligent search throughout their respective cities and towns for children under the age of 16 who are suffering want through poverty, privation, or from the neglect of their parents or guardians, or of any other persons having them in charge or from any cause whatsoever.

SEC. 2. Where such children are found without parents or guardians or in charge of such parents or guardians as in the judgment of the officers or overseers aforesaid are unfit to care for children by reason of mental incapacity, dissolute habits, or poverty, it shall be the duty of the officers and overseers aforesaid to provide for the temporary care of such children until proceedings may be had against them if necessary, according to the provisions of chapter 334 of the acts of the year 1903.

SEC. 3. Reasonable expenses incurred by the officers and overseers aforesaid in furnishing aid as provided by this act shall be paid by the city or town wherein the persons have legal settlements, and, if they are without settlement, by the Commonwealth, after approval by the State board of charity; and notice in writing shall be sent to the place of settlement or, if such persons are unsettled, to the State board of charity as is otherwise provided by law.

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